

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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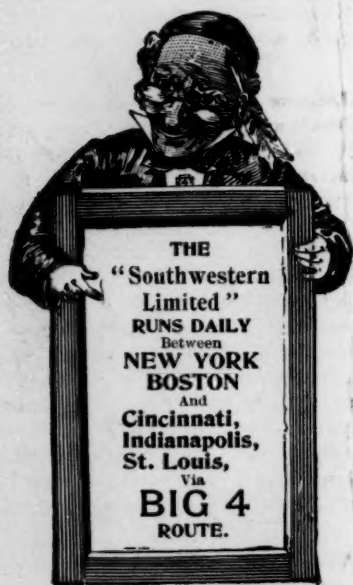
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EASTERN WAR.

[For comments by Japanese and Chinese Journals, see department "From Foreign Lands."]

WHAT the American attitude is in the war over Korea, and what the American Press thinks about the various issues and complications, present and probable, of the long-deferred conflict which threatens to assume serious proportions, are questions of sufficient interest to justify a symposium of American views.

America's Sympathy Lies with Japan.—"No matter which seems likely to be victorious in the end, the United States is neutral now and is hardly likely to be forced to abandon the rôle of impartial spectator. Yet it would be useless to deny or conceal the sympathy for Japan which most Americans feel in this crucial test of her powers as a nation. It is not merely that Japan is the most civilized country in the East, and her people the leaders in art and science not only in that hemisphere, but, in some important respects, of the entire world, nor that by many an act of distinguished kindness and courtesy Japan has endeared herself to us, Chicago having had no heartier ally in the creation of the glorious World's Fair than Japan; but it is generally understood in this country that, behind China, in the dispute which brought on the war, stood England with greedy hands itching for a slice of Korean territory, a port or two convenient for coaling-stations, or anything to give new room for the shadow of the British flag. It seems, also, that Germany, whose commercial interests in the China trade are next in size and importance to those of Great Britain, is arrayed on China's side. In fact, the Old World is with China in this fight, if Russia be excepted. The cause is plain. Japan's growing grip upon the maritime commerce of the East, her adoption of, and improvement upon, the best the West could send her, and her plain determination to have a good deal to say in Asiatic politics, have alarmed the European nations who have hitherto monopolized the rich trade of China and the East Indies. They would like to see China victorious because they can manage China. The Celestial Empire is cumbrous and disjointed, and the bullies from the West have taught the Chinese to fear them.

"But the United States' material interests seem to lie in this contest beside our sympathies. Japan is anxious to cultivate

closer relations with our Pacific traders, and there is no reason that we should overlook the chance to meet Japan's friendly overtures half-way. The United States must remain neutral, but we may also insist upon others observing strict neutrality."—*The Times, Chicago.*

Progress versus Stagnation.—"There can scarcely be a question about the direction American sympathies would take in case of a conflict over Korea between China and Japan. The recent history of the two countries indicates plainly enough that the desire of China is to close all the countries over which China may claim suzerainty, as well as the Chinese Empire itself, to commerce and to Western civilization, and that the aim of Japan is to open theirs to the influences of that civilization, and that such will be the effect of Japanese victory. While no public statement of its position in the conflict that has now been fairly begun can be said to have been made by either power, and while it may be quite true that the real cause of the war is the inveterate enmity between the two nations, no such statement is needed to determine the sympathies of the enlightened and progressive nations of the world. It is enough to know that the victory of China would be followed by an enforcement of the Chinese policy of exclusion and stagnation, and the victory of Japan by the enforcement of the Japanese policy of commerce and of progress."—*The Times, New York.*

An Unjustifiable War.—"Europe and America deprecate Mongolian bloodshed on grounds of humane sentiment and commercial interest. Moreover, there is grave danger that if the strife goes on nations now at peace will be dragged into the vortex. Imagination shudders at the specter which the mere possibility raises. The hopes which all good men cherished a little while ago that friendly offices exerted by concert of nations would prevent bloodshed were sadly disappointed. The clash of arms came, and now it cannot be at once stopped, yet it may perhaps be abbreviated. Never was there less adequate cause, less rational justification for that legalized murder which is called war. If ever there was a righteous demand for international cooperation in behalf of peace, there is such an occasion at this moment. Whoever, in any quarter of the globe, in whatever station, high or humble, he may dwell, can by pen or tongue, by authority or persuasion, do anything, small or great, to help make peace, is morally bound to do what he can."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

Outside Interest in the War.—"Since it was settled that the controversy was to be referred to the arbitrament of war, no little interest has been taken in the contest by those whose direct concern in it is hard to see.

"A part of this interest comes, no doubt, from the old idea that the adversity of others means our own prosperity. In spite of the frequent demonstration of the commercial and financial solidarity of the world, the fancy still lurks in many minds that it would be a splendid thing for our trade to have some other nation or nations crippled by a war. . . .

"Another way in which outside interest is shown in the struggle between Japan and China is perhaps more rational, though equally as selfish. It springs from a desire to have a demonstration, at the expense of somebody else, of how modern men-of-war and armaments will stand the test of actual warfare. It is a fact which disturbs the sleep of naval constructors, that none of them can appeal to actual experience to say how modern iron-clads are going to behave in real battle. Every civilized nation has gone on building them and making them huger and, on paper, deadlier, but there has long been a nervous feeling that they might not act, in the water and enveloped in smoke and with torpedoes dashing at them, precisely according to theory. What better *corpus vile* could be found than the half-civilized Japanese and Chinese?

"There is, in fact, an added interest for the spectator in the

fact that the contestants are but half-civilized. They have been playing at the game of civilized life for some years now, but there has been all the while on the part of Western nations a half-amused feeling that it was all a pretty farce. How will the veneer of civilization stand the friction of war?"—*The Evening Post, New York*.

Liberal Religion will be the Gainer.—"It is of comparatively little consequence what these pagan nations are going to war about. The most important thing is to see them fairly launched in the conflict that must vastly benefit both, no matter who shall be victor or vanquished. The Bible can fight its own battle in Christian countries, but when it is confronted by the unbelief of the pagan, the sword and the battle-axe are the most important handmaids of Christian civilization. Both these nations need the lesson of a great war with each other, and while war is to be deplored on general principles, a war between China and Japan could not but result in priceless benefits to liberal religious ideas."—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

Brief Comment.

"The United States, beyond some slight commercial interests in Korea, is related only sentimentally to the dispute, and can, of course, take no part whatever in its settlement, unless asked by all the parties to act as arbitrator."—*The American, Baltimore*.

"Americans look toward the setting Sun when they hear of anything stirring in the traditional 'East:' for the East of Europe is our ultimate West, and China and Japan are the nearest neighbors of our great Pacific Coast. Our interests are heavy in both countries, though our friendship lies rather with Japan. Therefore we are as glad as neutrals have any right to be on learning that the fruits of victory in the Oriental war thus far have been gathered by the Japanese."—*The Pilot (Catholic), Boston*.

"American and European sympathy is naturally with Japan in the struggle, as the latter is the most progressive and pleasant people of the Orient, while China, half understood, half mysterious, has for thousands of years regarded with disdain all other civilizations but her own, and is regarded generally by other nations only with the respect her power inspires. Ancient, unique, half mysterious, China has always been a puzzle to Western nations, and it is not singular that these, almost without exception, sympathize with Japan rather than with a people and civilization apparently proof against Western influences."—*The Interior (Rel.), Chicago*.

PROPOSED AMERICAN LEGISLATION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

WHEN the House Bill for consular inspection of immigrants and further restriction of immigration came up in the Senate, a substitute Bill, framed by Senator Hill, was adopted which contained a sweeping amendment providing for the exclusion and deportation of alien Anarchists. The first section provides that

"No alien Anarchist shall hereafter be permitted to land at any port of the United States, nor be admitted into the United States; but this shall not be so construed as to apply to political refugees or political offenders other than such Anarchists."

Any one reported as being an Anarchist is to be given a hearing before he is allowed to land, and if the charge against him be proved, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require his deportation. Alien Anarchists who are already here may be tried before any court, and sentenced to deportation.

In the course of the debate, Senator Kyle (Pop.) pointed out that there are Anarchists in the United States, native and alien, who do not advocate violence, and he expressed the opinion that the proposed legislation might be improperly used against such. Senator Palmer (Dem.) said that there would be some difficulty in discriminating between Socialists and Anarchists. Senator Hill, however, explained that the provisions would apply only to the advocates of violence and propaganda by deed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate substitute for its Im-

migration Bill, and the questions are to be passed upon by a conference. The Press seems to be practically unanimous in favor of the clause excluding Anarchists.

The Provisions Proper Enough, but Rather Vague.—"The Bill provides for hearings, and it seems almost to create a new offense, in that it empowers the courts to decide whether the suspected person is an Anarchist, and to banish him if he shall be found guilty.

"Of course there can be no question as to the right of a country to protect itself against such a danger, nor can it be denied that some such regulations as to citizenship are necessary. No country of which any record exists was ever so careless in this regard as is the United States. We have seemed determined to do everything in our power to cheapen citizenship. It is time that we were becoming a little particular. In addition to this the Government that refuses to protect itself is of very little value to mankind. That is its first duty. Government means law. Anarchy means war upon law. So Congress not only has the right to drive out Anarchists, but it is bound to do so.

"Whether the proposed law will be effective is not so clear. As we have said, it does not define Anarchy. The matter is left to the courts and officials who are to administer the law. It may be that the law could not have been made more definite or positive. There are many people who call themselves Anarchists, to whom, under Mr. Hill's interpretation, it would not apply. His theory seems to be that Anarchy means violence, and that an Anarchist is a man who is guilty of some overt act. He admitted that people could believe what they please, but, he said, 'if they overturned the laws' for the purpose of realizing their beliefs then they became dangerous. Perhaps this is as much as can be asked. Certainly we cannot control men's beliefs. But it does seem that there should be some way of getting at the scoundrel who preaches Anarchy."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis*.

Anarchists Part of the Criminal Class.—"There is satisfactory reason to believe that this measure will be concurred in by the House and approved by the President, as the necessity is obvious and urgent of shutting out from the rights and advantages of American citizenship a large and constantly increasing class of immigrants whose fundamental creed is aggressive antagonism to all forms of Government, and whose antipathy to constituted society is exhibited by the common use of the bomb, knife, and pistol. Anarchy, it must be recognized, is throughout continental Europe no longer a mere vaporish theory; it is an actual condition, and no country is wise for its own protection which does not make serious, intelligent efforts to abate so perilous an evil. . . .

"Anarchy is crime, and Anarchists should always have been excluded as part of the criminal class against whom our gates have been closed."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Philadelphia*.

Merely Self-Defense.—"This Bill only puts the United States in the attitude toward these enemies of society assumed by practically all the European Governments. It is an attitude of self-defense, and is made necessary by the deeds and threats of Anarchists themselves. It is silly for them or their defenders to complain that such legislation violates the tradition of free asylum to all comers and the principle of freedom of speech. It would be regarded as evidence of insanity for a man to admit to his home a stranger who avowed the purpose of destroying that home. And it is just as unwise for any civilized community to tolerate the presence of Anarchists whose avowed purpose is to destroy that civilization."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield*.

A Departure from Our Traditional Policy, but a Necessity.—"There is no question, however, that the Senate Bill is in some conflict with the traditional policy of this Government. But the daring and bloody crimes of the Anarchists have made it necessary for the civilized Governments of the world to take stern measures for their extinction; and this Government should not keep out of the concert. Least of all should this country be made the safe retreat and asylum for desperate bands of assassins whom the nations of Europe are preparing to banish.

"It is the plea of all criminal Anarchists that they are political offenders and that, therefore, they have an inviolable right to the hospitality of every free people. But its bill accepts no such plea for assassins of the type of Santo Caserio, Vaillant, and Henry. While making a distinction in favor of political refugees having quarrels with their Government, it treats the Anarchists as com-

mon outlaws and murderers having no right of asylum in any civilized land. When Anarchists cease to make war upon society such measures as this Bill will have no effect; but until then they should be enforced with the utmost rigor. . . .

"The difficulty with this Bill will be in discovering what contraband wares an immigrant may carry under his hat. The most acute inspector may find it hard to distinguish between the Anarchist of theory, who dreams of a millennium when laws and Government shall no longer be necessary, and the Anarchist of action, who is at deadly war with law and order."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

The Policy of Exclusion Never Carried So Far.—"The broad theory of exclusion has never, save in the case of the Chinese coolies, been carried so far in any measure of American legislation as in this proposed scheme to prevent the addition of foreign Anarchists to the restless and disorderly element in our population. To administer adequately the provisions of the Hill substitute would require the services of a small army of inspectors, agents, clerks, and spies in every foreign port. The Chinese laborers, whose status is at once apparent to the casual observer, find it an easy matter to evade the Exclusion Act, and come over the Canadian and Mexican frontiers in swarms. There is no reason to doubt that a similar route might be taken by any Anarchist who had been rendered conspicuous and given an international reputation by decree of formal exclusion from American soil. The propaganda of Anarchism in this country is, however, feeble as yet, and 'roars you gently as a sucking dove.' The commonplaces and crudities of Mowbray and other later apostles of Anarchism are not dangerous, since they neither inspire enthusiasm nor convince the judgment."—*The News (Ind.)*, Newark, N. J.

WILL ENGLAND SECURE THE NICARAGUA CANAL?

THE failure of Congress to pass the Nicaragua Canal Bill, which provides for the guaranteeing of the bonds of the Canal Company by the United States Government, has excited apprehension in the South and elsewhere that the canal concession may be sold to some European syndicate or Government. English capitalists are said to be negotiating a purchase.

The Greatest Improvement of the Nineteenth Century.—"We are glad to note that other Southern papers are taking up the call which *The Chronicle* has been making for the past two weeks on Congress to pass the Nicaragua Bill at this term. It offers a splendid opportunity to the party in power to effect legislation that will vitalize the greatest improvement of the Nineteenth Century. The bringing of New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles nearer together is a work not to be lightly considered. At present, Liverpool is as near to San Francisco as New York, and nearer than New Orleans. By the Nicaragua Canal route, the American ports will be placed 3,000 miles nearer than Liverpool. The same tremendous gain in mileage will be secured in favor of this country with all the South American countries, and a traffic which is now almost wholly in the hands of Great Britain will be saved to our country. It will mean a great impetus to our merchant marine, and considered from every point of view promises most remunerative results.

"The Bill which is before Congress does not ask this country to appropriate any money, but only to indorse the bonds of the Nicaragua Company. It has been estimated that the work can be completed for eighty millions of dollars, and one hundred millions are outside figures. The United States in consideration of its indorsement would have control on the Board of Directors, and every security is thrown about the investment."—*The Chronicle*, Augusta.

The Trade of the World Would be Revolutionized.—"The United States has an opportunity to secure control of the canal. It remains with Congress to say if this will be done. Had England occupied a similar position she would long since have embraced the opportunity offered to secure its control. So far, however, the United States has remained idle, while the prize is slipping from its grasp. . . . Apart from the political advantage of its control, the canal would be of incalculable advantage to the United States in a commercial way. It would bring Balti-

more and Norfolk as near India, China, and Japan as London now is through the Suez Canal.

"It would be of especial advantage to the South, as indeed it would be to the whole country. The trade which now flows from those countries to the Pacific slope would even be greater to the Atlantic ports, and thence on to Europe. The distance saved by the Nicaragua Canal between New York and San Francisco would be 8,267 miles, and between San Francisco and New Orleans the saving would be 9,392 miles. In fact, the opening, as before said, of this great inter-oceanic waterway would practically revolutionize the trade of the world, and if Congress fails to act with promptness it will be too late to save the enterprise to the American people."—*The Virginian*, Norfolk.

British Control a Calamity.—"The present status of the matter is to be regretted because the South has more interest in the proposed waterway than any other section of the country. . . .

"It is plain that our South Atlantic and Gulf ports will command an immense volume of business as soon as we have a waterway that will render the Pacific accessible. The geographical situation of our Southern ports will draw to them a tremendous foreign commerce when we have better and cheaper communication between the two oceans.

"The Government can well afford to guarantee the Canal Company's bonds because it will be amply secured. Experts have figured it out that the net income of the canal will be \$13,000,000 a year, and out of this the Government can certainly get enough to reimburse it for its advances on interest account, and meet current interest, and provide a sinking fund to take up the bonds at maturity. The commerce of all nations will have to foot the bill.

"It is to be hoped that our Southern Congressmen will solidly support the effort to have the canal constructed by an American company. If the enterprise passes under British control it will be a calamity to the entire country, and especially to the South."—*The Constitution*, Atlanta.

Why Congress Is Indifferent.—"There was for a while a hope that Congress would take up the matter and in some way provide for the completion of the work, and with that view a Bill was offered by Senator Morgan, of Alabama. It has, however, met with no hearty or efficient support, and it would not be too much to say that it has met with no support at all, except from Gulf and South Atlantic States.

"This might have been expected from the general disposition of the United States in all matters of foreign policy. The fact is, the American people, as a mass, do not care for anything outside of their own country. They have got no colonies, nor do they want any. They have practically no ships engaged in foreign commerce. Nine-tenths of all the foreign commerce of the United States is carried in foreign ships. In harmony with this fact, the United States has practically no navy. It has no foreign colonies to defend, no shipping on the high seas to protect, and whenever there is any sort of controversy with foreign nations it is submitted to arbitration. . . .

"It is plain that, under these circumstances, the Nicaragua Canal receives no attention in Congress. The Congress of the United States, so far from undertaking its construction, will give it no support whatever. There is not enterprise enough in the United States to secure its construction by private hands. . . .

"The trouble with the American people is that they are not yet done settling their own internal disorders so as to be able to agree on any foreign policy. For years there was a sectional conflict between the North and the South. Now there is one apparently equally irrepressible between the East and the West. Any project which the one section should favor would be opposed by the other. Agreement is impossible. When this country shall become a great consolidated empire—still retaining the name of republic, however—and its power shall be wielded as a grand whole, then it will find it absolutely necessary to have a foreign policy, a navy, colonies, vast fleets of shipping, and ship-canal, too."—*The Picayune*, New Orleans.

The Industrial Results of the Canal.—"Reduced to its simplest terms we have the plain proposition that the Nicaragua Canal will reduce the rates of freight between the Eastern and Western portions of the United States. This reduction will not be simply in goods carried by sea, but just as has happened in the belt of attraction to the Great Lakes, and in all parts of the world where water competition exists, the rates of transportation on land

must, perforce, approximate the rates by water. Thus we may anticipate a reduction of freight charges by rail of fully 25 per cent. throughout the greater portion of the United States west of the Mississippi when the Nicaragua Canal is opened, and the total reduction between the East and the West, averaging the rates by sea and land, will certainly be no less than 50 per cent. The natural result of such reduction will be that throughout hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory it will be impossible to enormously increase the agricultural and mineral production, where to-day the rates of transportation impede or prevent the growth of industry. This means that vast areas now deserted or thinly peopled will offer inducements to a large population, which will swiftly rush in and fill them with the hum of civilization. But such a growth of population implies a large consumption of manufactured goods. These must come from the older centers, and hence must follow activity in every branch of commerce; the producer of raw materials busy supplying the needs of the manufacturer, the merchant busy filling orders, and the agriculturist busy feeding an army of workers who have money to buy freely what he sends to market."—*The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.*

Europe Will Not Risk an Investment.—"Efforts to create the impression of a real danger that the canal may pass into hands hostile to the United States have been put forth with recurring regularity for the last four or five years; while it is an open secret that the concession, the Canal Company's bonds, and the Canal Company's stock, together with the entire control of the enterprise, have been persistently and openly offered for sale in every market of the world and to every possible purchaser by the representatives of the present management; and the offers have been as persistently declined.

"The capitalists of Europe are too shrewd to invest in an undertaking of such political and strategic importance to the United States as would compel the latter to seize it on the outbreak of war with any first-class power. They remember the entire collapse of all plans looking to the completion of the ill-starred Panama Canal under the patronage of France upon the simple intimation that such a measure would be looked upon with disfavor by our Government; and they have therefore steadily turned their face against that as well as the Nicaraguan project, and this without reference to the strictly business merit of either.

"An inter-oceanic ship-canal either along the Nicaragua route or elsewhere in Central America will be constructed one of these days, but it will in all likelihood have to be done by the United States alone, under the supervision of the Engineer Corps of the army. The country at large has too lively a sense of its mistake in building the Central and Union Pacific railroads by public subsidies lavishly voted to private corporations, ever to go into such a partnership again.

"At the proper time, when a business and patriotic Administration is in charge at Washington, an inter-oceanic ship-canal will be built, and the National Treasury will bear the burden of it. Meanwhile the people need not lie awake at night for fear the concession will fall into foreign hands."—*The Sun, New York.*

A SIGNIFICANT ELECTION.

GREAT significance is attached, by the Democratic Press at least, to the result of the Alabama election, as foreshadowing the fate of the Democratic Party in the November Congressional elections. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel Oates, was elected by about 35,000 majority on the face of the returns, and the State Legislature shows increased Democratic strength in both branches. Colonel Oates' opponent was Kolb, who was a candidate in 1892, and who was defeated by 11,000 votes. This year, Kolb received the support of Republicans, Populists, and bolting Democrats. The Protectionist Home Market Club gave him open support, and Senator Hoar and other Northern Republicans favored his candidacy on the ground that his success would break up the "solid South." Kolb declared himself in favor of free coinage of silver, while Colonel Oates opposed it.

The vote was light, being about 50,000 short of that of 1892. The Kolb followers claim that they really won, but that the

Democrats counted them out! In the manufacturing sections the Democrats sustained considerable losses.

Among the interesting incidents of the election is the adoption of a resolution by a convention of colored clergymen urging the negroes to vote for Oates, the chairman of the Democratic committee having promised the enactment and enforcement of legislation for the protection of the rights of colored people.

A Victory for Principle.—"There is far more in the contest just closed than a victory of one party over another. It is the triumph of the advocates of correct principles in State and Federal affairs, of honest and economical government, of unqualified recognition of the sanctity of obligations and plighted faith, and of determination to uphold every man, regardless of his race or color, in his right to labor for support of himself and those committed to his care.

"It has been a great and glorious campaign of reason against prejudice. From the first speech made in the canvass for the Democratic nominations until the last word was said Saturday night the Democrats have set forth the true faith and preached the correct doctrine. There have been no threats of what they would do in given events. There were no words uttered calculated to inspire to lawlessness men already inflamed by hot-headed leaders. There was nothing said that would cause strife, wound the sensibilities, or make sore hearts that were already aflame with bitterness. It was appeals to reason, words of instruction, and a masterly presentation of Democratic principles that wrought the great victory and brought back to the fold so many who had wandered off after false leaders and teachers."—*The Advertiser (Dem.), Montgomery, Ala.*

The Silver Question in the Election.—"The most gratifying thing in the news from Alabama is that Colonel Oates' vote increased in the white counties. This means, and means with certainty, we believe, that the craze of Populism has run its course and is on the wane. Colonel Oates has not made the open fight for sound money and against free silver that we should have liked to see made. But he has insisted all through that the silver dollar, if we have free silver, shall contain enough metal to make it of equal value with the gold dollar. Kolb, on the contrary, was an open, blatant advocate of the proposition that all the silver in the world should be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1—that is, that the Government should stamp a half silver dollar as a whole dollar and force all its citizens to take it as a whole dollar. Many white men who voted for Kolb four years ago refused to vote for him this time and voted for Oates, which was the same thing as if they had said that they had learned that this sort of thing was all humbuggery, and that they did not intend to allow themselves to be any longer connected with such dangerous nonsense.

"This is the significant thing about the election, and this, we sincerely believe, is a thing of vast significance."—*The Times (Dem.), Richmond.*

A Victory for Law and Order.—"One of the most encouraging aspects of the Democratic victory in Alabama is the support it gives to the forces of law and order. The Republican-Populist fusion stood not only for free silver and general demoralization, but specifically attempted to make political capital out of the severe labor troubles from which the State has suffered. Governor Jones has shown great firmness and energy in putting down riotous strikers by the use of troops. He had given especial offense to the Kolbites by guarding with State troops some negro miners who had taken the places of white strikers. During the campaign a story was put in circulation that Colonel Oates, the Democratic candidate for Governor, would be another Jones, and would shoot down lawless strikers. So far from being frightened at this report was Colonel Oates that he took occasion flatly to affirm that he would shoot down defiant law-breakers, strikers or not. This manly declaration was nuts to the politicians on the other side, who then had the colonel 'just where they wanted him,' and were going to beat him by many thousands of votes. But the extra thousands mostly went his way, the result indicating that many Republicans must have refused the ticket urged upon them by Senator Hoar. For him and the Home Market Club the Protection label covered up the mixture of free silver and Socialism and Anarchy for which Kolb stood, but a nearer view seems not to have been so favorable. The effect of this Alabama experience must be to strengthen the hands of those

who stand for a government of law in other States."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The Political Bulldozer's New Tactics.—"It is significantly stated that in the Northern part of the State, in the neighborhood of the iron and coal producing region, where many Northern Republicans have settled, and where the negroes are in a position to vote as they please, the black men very largely sustained the Independent ticket, which gained 2,000 votes in Birmingham and vicinity. But in the Southern portion of the State the vote in the 'black belt' was almost unanimous for the regular Democratic candidates. The dullest observer can understand the meaning of this, especially if he has knowledge of the peculiar registration law of Alabama and the manner in which it was abused by the party in control of the election machinery. A very large number of names of colored men were placed on the list without their authority, the purpose being to declare them as having voted whether they went to the polls or not. This is one way to carry an election, not quite so vicious as that pursued in the Kuklux days, a little while ago. The men in the 'black belt' need not trouble themselves about an election. They can stay in the field and go on with their work and their votes will be counted all the same. Yet the country is to-day assured, on behalf of Senator Morgan and Governor-elect Oates and his associates, that the cause of political honesty and reform has won a great triumph! The managers on that side even had the audacity to proclaim that they were engaged in a crusade for 'law and order.' It is evident that the resources of the political bulldozer and crook in the South are not yet exhausted."—*The Telegraph (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

IS SUICIDE A SIN?

AN unusual number of sensational cases of self-murder have been lately reported in the daily papers, and this fact has started in *The World*, New York, a discussion of the ethics of suicide. An article by Robert G. Ingersoll was published in the issue of August 7, and, being an outspoken defense and almost a eulogy of suicide, it has excited considerable comment. One of the most interesting replies is by "Nym Crinkle," who assails the noted agnostic with ridicule and satire. We publish extracts from each of the two articles.

Ingersoll's Defense of Suicide.—"Under many circumstances a man has the right to kill himself. When life is of no value to him, when he can be of no real assistance to others, why should a man continue? When he is of no benefit, when he is a burden to those he loves, why should he remain? The old idea was that 'God' made us and placed us here for a purpose, and that it was our duty to remain until He called us. The world is outgrowing this absurdity. What pleasure can it give 'God' to see a man devoured by a cancer? To see the quivering flesh slowly eaten? To see the nerves throbbing with pain? Is this a festival for 'God'? Why should the poor wretch stay and suffer? A little morphine would give him sleep—the agony would be forgotten, and he would pass unconsciously from happy dreams to painless death.

"If 'God' determines all births and deaths, of what use is medicine, and why should doctors defy, with pills and powders, the decrees of 'God'? No one, except a few insane, act now according to this childish superstition. Why should a man, surrounded by flames, in the midst of a burning building, from which there is no escape, hesitate to put a bullet through his brain or a dagger in his heart? Would it give 'God' pleasure to see him burn? When did the man lose the right of self-defense?

"So, when a man has committed some awful crime, why should he stay and ruin his family and friends? Why should he add to the injury? Why should he live, filling his days and nights, and the days and nights of others, with grief and pain, with agony and tears?

"Why should a man sentenced to imprisonment for life hesitate to still his heart? The grave is better than the cell. Sleep is sweeter than the ache of toil. The dead have no masters.

"So the poor girl, betrayed and deserted, the door of home closed against her, the faces of friends averted, no hand that will help, no eye that will soften with pity, the future an abyss filled with monstrous shapes of dread and fear, her mind racked by fragments of thoughts like clouds broken by storm, pursued, sur-

rounded by the serpents of remorse, flying from horrors too great to bear, rushes with joy through the welcome door of death.

"Undoubtedly there are many cases of perfectly justifiable suicide—cases in which not to end life would be a mistake, sometimes almost a crime. . . .

"Sometimes I have wondered that Christians denounce the suicide; that in old times they buried him where the roads crossed, and drove a stake through his body. They took his property from his children and gave it to the State. If Christians would only think they would see that orthodox religion rests upon suicide—that man was redeemed by suicide, and that without suicide the whole world would have been lost. If Christ were God, then He had the power to protect Himself from the Jews without hurting them. But instead of using His power He allowed them to take His life. If a strong man should allow a few little children to hack him to death with knives when he could easily have brushed them aside, would we not say that he committed suicide? There is no escape. If Christ were, in fact, God, and allowed the Jews to kill Him, then He consented to His own death—refused, though perfectly able, to defend and protect Himself, and was in fact a suicide.

"We cannot reform the world by law or by superstition. As long as there shall be pain and failure, want and sorrow, agony and crime, men and women will untie life's knot and seek the peace of death. To the hopelessly imprisoned—to the dishonored and despised—to those who have failed, who have no future, no hope—to the abandoned, the broken-hearted, to those who are only remnants and fragments of men and women—how consoling, how enchanting is the thought of death! And even to the most fortunate, death at last is a welcome deliverer. Death is as natural and as merciful as life. When we have journeyed long—when we are weary—when we wish for the twilight, for the dusk, for the cool kisses of the night—when the senses are dull—when the pulse is faint and low—when the mists gather on the mirror of memory—when the past is almost forgotten, the present hardly perceived—when the future has but empty hands—death is as welcome as a strain of music.

"After all, death is not so terrible as joyless life. Next to eternal happiness is to sleep in the soft clasp of the cool earth, disturbed by no dream, by no thought, by no pain, by no fear, unconscious of all and forever."

Nym Crinkle's Satirical Response.—"I suppose the usual number of people will rise up to 'answer Ingersoll.' I am told that one of the chief occupations of men in the United States is answering Ingersoll. But in Mr. Ingersoll's present impregnable position, no one but a fool would rush in to his own destruction. He is literally and absolutely unanswerable.

"When life," he asks, "is of no value to a man and he is of no assistance to anybody, why should he not destroy himself?" This is the keynote of a higher life. It touches the fundamental right of everybody, first, to be worthless and then to get out. Such a clear and noble perception of man's inalienable right not only to destroy himself, but to make the excuse first, puts Mr. Ingersoll among the finest thinkers of our age.

"The old and absurd idea that we were made with a purpose and it was our duty to remain, has," he says, "been outgrown." How these clear-cut enunciations strike at the very roots of being! How they brush away the modern cobwebs of sentiment and duty and let in the clear light upon the scientific fact that there wasn't any purpose and can't be any duty! . . .

"Why," asks this master-thinker, "should the man who commits a crime stay to be punished and thus put his friends and family to distress when he can kill himself?" I have not seen anywhere a deep, broad thought so admirably put. Why should a man who commits one crime not commit two? I await with equanimity an answer to that. It is true the religious fool will ask, Why should a man commit a crime at all, and why provide an escape for him when he does? But that is the besotted reasoning of the insane orthodox mind. . . .

"When we have succeeded, as we assuredly will in time, especially if this great teacher is spared to us, in convincing mankind that life doesn't begin to be as luxurious as the abnegation of it; that wet clay is more comfortable than dry responsibility; that any man can escape from toil, from taking care of his own children, from supporting his wife or defending his home—by cutting his throat; when we have established this great truth, then suicide will become the great boon of that poor humanity who prefers sleep to work. For 'death,' as Colonel Ingersoll truly

observes, 'is liberty absolute and eternal'—that is to say, liberty from purpose, accountability, and penalties—and it is from these things that the soaring Ingersollian mind wishes to escape.

"Suicide is the great corrector of all evils. It is the one privilege given to all mortals through which they can crawl from the agony of doing something to the dreamless felicity of being nothing. What eons of agony the world would have been spared if this had been understood at the start and the race had generously and generally availed itself of it! Colonel Ingersoll is one of the few men who see that great truth clearly.

"How many years of bitter disappointment would have been denied to that little girl who found that her doll was stuffed with sawdust if instead of going to a convent she had gone upstairs and taken a dose of arsenic! All this time she would have been lying in the loving embrace of the sweet subsoil instead of fighting and suffering and learning the vain lessons of misfortune and building up a superfluous character that must come to the same clay sooner or later!

"But this opens a new subject, namely, the beauty of suicide by children who are unhappy and are of no use to anybody, and I leave the unworked thought for the able pen of the eloquent Colonel. . . .

"Under the magnetism of the Colonel's splendid effort in behalf of promiscuous self-destruction I hesitate to let my feelings run away with me. But, like all who have been under his spell, I see the heavens of a better era opening and the time coming when this Earth, burdened with a sad humanity, shall be gladdened only by graves, and if any wandering spirit visits the redeemed planet he will learn that the race, having suspected the superior value of the dreamless sleep to the working life, with one accord cut its multitudinous throat and got square on destiny."

HOW THE BILLS OF SOCIALISM WILL BE PAID.

MR. E. L. GODKIN'S article, "Who Will Pay the Bills of Socialism?" in *The Forum*, June, a résumé of which was published in *THE DIGEST*, June 16, has called forth an answer from Sylvester Baxter (*Forum*, August). The principal contention of Mr. Godkin was that Socialism "is to be not a money-making, but a money-spending, evolution." Mr. Baxter says that if this is the fact, "then, of course, the whole Socialistic fabric falls to the ground." But, he does not, in any sense, agree with Mr. Godkin. We quote the gist of his argument:

"Mr. Godkin assumes that 'the peculiarity of the Social evolution which the philosophers say is now impending is, that it is to be not a money-making but a spending evolution,' and his arguments are chiefly directed to show that the division of all the wealth in existence among the masses *per capita* would not make any appreciable difference in their condition, even for a single year. No thoughtful Socialist would dream of disputing this deduction; for no thoughtful Socialist that I have ever heard of attaches any importance whatever to the nonsensical idea of bettering the condition of the masses by dividing up existing wealth, however inequitable they may deem its present apportionment. It is, therefore, only a notion of those who have given but superficial consideration to the subject, that Socialism is based upon 'the notion that there is a reservoir of wealth somewhere, either in the possession of the Government or the rich, which might be made to diffuse plenty through a smiling land,'—a notion which is declared 'probably the most mischievous delusion which has ever taken hold on the popular mind.'

"Multiplication, rather than division, forms the chief concern of Socialism. The reservoir of wealth which Socialism aims to 'tap' is potential, not actual. That reservoir is so vast that the world's existing wealth is a trifle in comparison, and its disposition is a matter of slight moment. The marvelous growth of the existing wealth, however, supplies the strong justification of precedent for the reasoning of Socialism in this respect. The keynote of this reasoning was inadvertently struck by Mr. Godkin in his remark that 'when the world gave up slavery it substituted for a very wasteful form of labor a much more productive one.' Socialism aims to substitute for the present very wasteful industrial methods much more productive ones. . . .

"Eminent economists have estimated that the capacity of the

mechanical and other scientific instrumentalities even now existing is sufficient, if thoroughly utilized, to supply all mankind not only with the necessities of life, but also with the reasonable luxuries. It may well be asked: Why, then, is this not done when all the facilities exist for doing it? The answer is: Because the instruments of production are chiefly monopolized by those whose primary aim is not the service of mankind, but their own selfish advantage, and who operate them only so long as they and it profitable to themselves to do so. In consequence, the masses of mankind are compelled to devote their toil in the first instance to the advantage of the favored few among their fellows, rather than to their own service, which is the real end, and but for which they would not be called upon to toil at all. This makes the term 'industrial slavery' something more than a figure of speech. For there is a compulsion of circumstance as strong as the compulsion of law. Theoretically a man is free to work as he chooses; but when he attempts to follow his choice he is apt to find that the only alternative to working in exactly the way that somebody else chooses to make him is to become a tramp and to prey upon his fellows. The responsibility for this condition of things lies, however, not with those individuals or classes who monopolize services that somebody else would monopolize if they did not, but with the mass of mankind, which at present is too ignorant to exert the powers that it might exert if it only would.

"The solution of the problem is simple enough in its statement. If the instruments of production were owned by the producers, —who are also the consumers,—all that would have to be done would be to produce on the one hand, and on the other hand, to distribute through the medium of the most effective and practicable instrumentality, the governmental organization, which Mr. Bellamy has very aptly characterized as 'the hand of the people.' Although this principle is simple enough in statement, its practical application is opposed by colossal difficulties. The people's hand is unskilled as yet, and its owner has little idea of its potential cunning. Education to the task and experience in its performance are demanded, and these can come only by degrees. But the hand has given evidence of its capability in not a few instances, and there appears to be no inherent reason why it should not be trained to realize ultimately all that is predicated. It is a noble end, that of inspiring mankind to serve itself; and the striving to its attainment deserves encouragement from all well-wishers of the race, and not their ridicule because of the enormous difficulties of the task. There are other aims, held dear by friends of good government, such as the reform of the civil service, or the adoption of more honest and efficient forms of municipal administration than those which characterize most of our great cities in the United States, that likewise find tremendous obstacles in the way of their realization. But that is no reason why those who have them at heart should be scoffed at.

"A word as to the difficulty of securing the proper degree of administrative talent essential to such an increase of public functions. Mr. Godkin finds an almost insuperable obstacle here, and he says that any salary to-day is small for competent managers of great private enterprises, such as railroads and mills. He says that, while the opportunities for display of their talents even now are immense, yet the men wanted do not appear. This assertion is open to doubt. The salaries paid by railway-corporations and insurance-companies, for instance, are largely for 'fancy' purposes, being, in many respects, paid for names, for political influence, or for other reasons, rather than for real services. I could mention a certain gas-lighting corporation in a great city, which, on changing hands, gave to its officials, including directors, salaries to the amount of \$60,000, whereas only \$15,000 at most had previously been paid for the same services. This was done at the expense of the consumers. In Massachusetts it is a common practice for quasi-public corporations to employ as legislative counsel prominent politicians from each great party, so as to make their influence felt on both sides. Our post office, notwithstanding a defective civil service, is a fairly efficient institution. It pays no enormous salaries, yet its management does not suffer in comparison with the management of the express companies. Our army engineer corps is full of men of exceptional talent. Their work for the Government is well done. Their salaries are not large, but there is an attractiveness in the way of social standing and *esprit de corps* that retains them in the employ of the Government. I have observed also that those cities that are well governed find no difficulty in securing efficient officials."

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST PEACEFUL BOYCOTTING.

JUDGE DUGRO, of the New York Superior Court, issued an injunction restraining the officers and members of a Tailors' Union from interfering with the business of a firm whose workmen, members of the Union, had struck and threatened to organize a boycott against the firm. The order of the court reads as follows:

"The defendants, their agents, servants, substitutes, confederates, and all persons incited thereunto by them, or either of them, are enjoined from hindering, interrupting, obstructing, preventing, or otherwise interfering with the exercise and management of the lawful trade, business and calling of the plaintiffs, either by assembling or loitering in front or in the immediate vicinity of the place of business of the plaintiffs, or by establishing or maintaining a system of patrol, picketing, or espionage, by stationing or keeping one or more persons in front or in the immediate vicinity of the places of business of the plaintiffs during business hours. The defendants are also restrained from all interference by means of printed notices or publications, or from enticing any one from the employment of the plaintiffs, or from hindering by signs, words, devices, or other forms of menace, any persons who may wish to enter the employ of the plaintiffs."

The defendants are to show cause why this order, which is temporary, should not be made permanent. Organized labor in New York is said to be greatly interested in the outcome of the hearing upon this injunction, as it is broader and more sweeping than any other previously issued by any court in the United States.

Commenting on the terms of the injunction, *The New York Evening Post*, which is not too friendly to strikers and boycotters, says:

"The injunctions issued by the courts against the members of labor Unions are more and more sweeping in character. Judge Dugro of the Superior Court of this city has enjoined the members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who are now on strike against a reduction of wages, from assembling or loitering near their employers' places of business, from maintaining 'a system of patrol, picketing, or espionage,' and from all other acts tending to hinder their employers from carrying on business. The order goes even further, and specifically restrains the defendants from interfering by means of published circulars or notices, or by signs or menaces of any kind, intended to prevent workmen from seeking employment from the plaintiffs. It also prohibits 'enticing' any one from the employment of the plaintiffs. The terms of this order are broader than those of the restraining orders recently issued by the United States courts in the West. It is doubtful if they are not too broad. It is one thing to threaten a man with violence if he goes to work, and quite another to entice him away from it; although the trade-union methods sometimes suggest the Irishman's 'enticing with a club.' We do not need to go back to the policy of the statutes against laborers in our zeal for restraining trade-unions. Recent English decisions have drawn the line very sharply between what may and what may not be done by laborers on strike, and we believe that they are to the effect that neither 'enticing' nor picketing is unlawful. It may not be desirable to follow these decisions, especially in regard to picketing, but they are deserving of consideration."

NOTES.

NO SECRET SESSIONS IN CONGRESS.—A Bill has been introduced in the House providing that all proceedings of either branch of Congress or of its committees shall be open to the public. The Press generally favors the measure, but *The New York Times* points out the weakness of the Bill. It says: "This seems to be a sort of embodiment of the popular protest against secret sessions and star-chamber proceedings generally, but it is a thing that can hardly be regulated by statutory enactment. It is within the power of the Senate to abolish its secret sessions, and either House can require its committees to conduct their proceedings openly. If they, or either of them, will not do this, what chance is there of their agreeing to require themselves to do it? It is not a subject for legislation, but of the regulation by each House of its own proceedings, and the Constitution itself declares that 'each House may determine the rule of its proceedings.' Consequently, the Bill introduced in the House can hardly be regarded as anything more than an expression of opinion as to what ought to be."

ARBITRATION POSTPONED BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has postponed action on the joint resolution for arbitration of differences between Great Britain and the United States that may arise in the next twenty-five years. It was argued that in view of the fact that the Nicaragua Canal may be built by the United States, and complications may arise under the Clayton-Bulwer

Treaty, it is better for the United States not to put itself in a position where a decision against it might debar it from controlling the canal. This conclusion was shared by all members of the committee without regard to party affiliation.

THE TARIFF SITUATION.—At this writing (Monday) the deadlock in the Tariff conference is unbroken, but everything points to the surrender of the House and the acceptance by the House conferees of the Senate Bill. At no time were the Senate conferees willing to concede free coal and iron-ore, though it was reported that the Senators in charge of the measure offered the House free iron-ore if they would accept free sugar, raw and refined, without a bounty to the planters. Such a schedule, it was believed, could not obtain the votes of the Louisiana Senators and the Populists, and the House conferees rejected it. A resolution by Senator Hill to instruct the Senate conferees to report progress or a final disagreement failed of passage after an exciting debate, through the adoption of a motion to proceed to executive business, the Vice-President casting the deciding vote and solving a tie.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.—The House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably the Senate Anti-Lottery Bill, introduced by Senator Hoar, with two material changes. The Senate Bill punished with imprisonment any one who assisted in selling a lottery-ticket or in sending one through the mails or by any other method, and it also prohibited the advertisement of lotteries by prohibiting the transportation of documents containing such advertisements by any means of transportation. The House Committee's amendments make it necessary to prove that a lottery-ticket brought to this country from abroad is brought for the purpose of "disposing of the same," and strike out the word "felony" in describing the offense. This Bill is intended to strike a final blow at the Louisiana Lottery Company, which has ostensibly removed the base of its operations to Nicaragua, but has really established itself in Florida.



RECONCILIATION AT THE GRAVE.

—Dispatch, St. Paul.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"ONE of the chief causes of apprehension in connection with the Chinese-Japanese war lies in the numerousness of European umpires"—*The Star, Washington.*

"THE Senate appears to be much in earnest in its determination to strip Mr. Cleveland of his yellow jacket."—*The Advertiser, New York.*

"ENGLAND is doing business at the old stand—selling warships to China and Japan. Mr. John Bull is a very thrifty old gentleman."—*The Recorder, New York.*

"THE Japs have demonstrated that when ironclads sink they sink quickly."—*The Tribune, Cincinnati.*

"THE Oates crop in Alabama was not a failure."—*The World, New York.*

"THE man who said the Tariff Bill would be passed by June 25 is resting quietly in a padded cell, carefully guarded by attendants."—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

"SINCE J. S. Coxey talked a horse to death there has been a boom started to send him to the Senate."—*The World, New York.*

"SENATOR HILL is said to be collecting scrap-iron and broken glass for another bomb."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

"THE report of the Senate [sugar] Investigating Committee is likely to draw out the irreverent remark that there is still honor among thieves."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"ROBERT LINCOLN, asked concerning the condition of the country, ejaculated: 'We are in the hands of the Democrats!' Yes, but the Democrats appear to be in the hands of three or four political highwaymen."—*The World, New York.*



WHY THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEREES WORKED SUNDAY.

"Which of you shall have an ASS or an OX fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath Day?"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"AN extra policeman has been placed at the White House. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland is afraid that Vilas will break in and deliver his eulogy in person."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE YELLOW BOOK" ON MODERN LITERATURE.

THE most advanced writers of England established a few months ago a periodical of their own, *The Yellow Book*, an illustrated quarterly, which was to be the mouthpiece of modern literature. The sensation created by the first number was enormous. The second, just issued, bids fair to create no less stir by its radicalism and its outspoken defiance of the old novelists.

To this number, Hubert Crackanthorpe contributes an article entitled "Reticence in Literature." There is no apparent relationship between the title and the subject of the essay, which consists of rambling, but very interesting, notes on modern progressive literature. We quote the author as follows:

"During the past fifty years, as every one knows, the art of fiction has been expanding in a manner exceedingly remarkable, till it has grown to be the predominant branch of imaginative literature. But the other day we were assured that poetry only thrives in limited and exquisite editions; that the drama, in England at least, has practically ceased to be literature at all. Each epoch instinctively chooses that literary vehicle which is best adapted for the expression of its particular temper: just as the drama flourished in the robust age of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson; just as that outburst of lyrical poetry, at the beginning of the century in France, coincided with a period of extreme emotional exaltation; so the novel, facile and flexible in its conventions, with its endless opportunities for accurate delineation of reality, becomes supreme in a time of democracy and of science—to note but these two salient characteristics. And, if we pursue this line of thought, we find that, on all sides, the novel is being approached in one special spirit, that it would seem to be striving, for the moment at any rate, to perfect itself within certain definite limitations. To employ a hackneyed, and often quite unintelligent, catchword—the novel is becoming realistic."

The author defines idealism and realism, and goes on to say:

"Completely idealistic art—art that has no point of contact with the facts of the universe, as we know them—is, of course, an impossible absurdity; similarly, a complete reproduction of Nature by means of words is an absurd impossibility. . . . Art is not invested with the futile function of perpetually striving after imitation or reproduction of Nature; she endeavors to produce, through the adaptation of a restricted number of natural facts, an harmonious and satisfactory whole. Indeed, in this very process of adaptation and blending together, lies the main and greater task of the artist. And the novel, the short story, even the impression of a mere incident, convey each of them the imprint of the temper in which their creator has achieved this process of adaptation and blending together of his material. They are inevitably stamped with the hall-mark of his personality. A work of art can never be more than a corner of Nature, seen through the temperament of a single man. Thus, all literature is, must be, essentially subjective; for style is but the power of individual expression. . . . So, then, the disparity between the so-called idealist and the so-called realist is a matter, not of esthetic philosophy, but of individual temperament."

The author rightly prefaces his article: "Some Roundabout Remarks." He does not treat any of his subjects exhaustively, but skips lightly from one to another. He next comes to talk about the moral effect of modern literature, and says:

"Now, it would have been exceedingly curious if this recent specialization of the art of fiction, this passion for drawing from the life, as it were, born, in due season, of the general spirit of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, has not provoked a considerable amount of opposition—opposition of just that kind which every new evolution in art inevitably encounters."

After hinting at the arrest of Vizitelly for "issuing English translations of celebrated specimens of French realism," and the reception given Zola, he goes on to say:

"During the past year, things have been moving very rapidly. The position of the literary artist toward Nature, his great inspirer, has become more definite, more secure. A sound, organized opinion of men of letters is being acquired; and in the little bouts with the *bourgeois*—if I may be pardoned the use of that wearisome word—no one has to fight single-handed. Heroism is at a discount; Mrs. Grundy is becoming mythological; a crowd of unsuspected supporters collect from all sides, and the deadly conflict of which we had been warned becomes but an interesting skirmish. Books are published, stories are printed, in old-established reviews, which would never have been tolerated a few years ago. On all sides, deference to the tendency of the time is spreading. The truth must be admitted: the roar of unthinking prejudice is dying away."

The writer does not think this success is "a matter for absolute congratulation." He fears indifference and would like opposition: "directly or indirectly, they will knock a lot of nonsense out of us, will these opponents"; "take, for instance, the gentleman who objects to realistic fiction on moral grounds:—

"He is the backbone of our nation; the guardian of our mediocrity; the very foil of our intelligence. . . . To him, morality is concerned only with the established relations between the sexes and with fair dealings between man and man: to him the subtle, indirect morality of Art is incomprehensible."

"Theoretically, Art is non-moral. She is not interested in any ethical code of any age or any nation, except in so far as the breach or observance of that code may furnish her with material on which to work."

Mr. Crackanthorpe continues to expose "this moral man's" notions: how he "patters glibly of the 'gospel of ugliness,'" how he talks about "the cheerlessness of modern literature" and how he condemns "the whole business as decadence," but all the while he laughs at "this moral gentleman." He finishes by quoting Gasse:

"A new public has been created—appreciative, eager, and determined; a public, which has eaten of the apple of knowledge, and will not be satisfied with mere marionettes. Whatever comes next, we cannot return, in serious novels, to the inanities and impossibilities of the old well-made plot, to the children changed at nurse, to the madonna-heroine and the godlike hero, to the impossible virtues and melodramatic vices."

THE CZAR AS AN AUTHOR.

OLLENDORFF, the Parisian publisher, will soon issue: "Souvenirs de Sebastopol, recueillis et redigés par S. M. T. Alexander III., Empereur de Russie." The Parisian journal, *Revue Bleue*, has had access to the advance sheets and publishes two stories from the forthcoming book, entitled "Recit d'un Officier" and "Recit d'une Sœur de Charité," the first of which we translate and condense as follows.

"Among the defenders of Sebastopol must be counted the denstschiks, or officers' servants. To be sure, they were not counted among combatants, yet these latter depended upon them for their meals, and they were obliged twice every day to carry soup into the bastions, and had to do it under heavy fire."

"When I was promoted to the rank of officer, I was given the soldier Clément Kompantzeff to be my denstschik. He was considered unfit for service in front. He came from the Poltava district, and was twenty-three years old. He was of frank disposition, honest, and very discontented with his office as orderly; he considered it a shame. I talked it over with him and explained that even in that office he served the Czar. Finally he quieted down and served me with great fidelity, and treated me as his father. I trusted him to keep all my money, and always found the amount intact."

"One day my duty kept me on the right front of the fourth bastion, called by the French 'the bastion of death.' I went outside the blindage, or the timber so disposed as to protect the wall of the bastion, to examine the damage done. Suddenly I came upon Kompantzeff, who held in his hand a piece of a soup-pot with a little soup in it."

"What is this?" I asked.

"With tears in his eyes he answered: See, Your Highness,

you shall have no dinner to-day. I only bring you this much and this is salted with mud.'

"How has this happened?"

"These wicked Frenchmen have not only destroyed the village, and we have no shelter against the rain, but now—confound them!—they hit our soup-pots. I had prepared you a fine *stsché*, a cabbage soup, and was about to carry it to you, when a foolish French ball sissed past me and—oh, the pot!—and the soup—it fell on the ground. I have scraped it up as far as I could, and I bring it here on a fragment of the pot, for I fear you are hungry. You must eat it as it is.'

"When Kompantzeff had finished, the corporal, Sofronoff, who stood near him, advanced and said: 'Do not scold poor Kompantzeff; he has told the truth, Your Highness.' I followed the orderly behind the tent and saw him serve the dish upon my camp-bed, all the while cursing the French balls: 'Let them kill a man. I can understand that. A soldier is here for that purpose; but such confounded Frenchmen, to smash my soup-pot and spill the *stsché*.'

"Don't get excited," I said to Kompantzeff; 'thank God that you are safe and sound. As for the soup, you can make me some more this evening.'

"That is true," he replied, and added with some hesitation: 'Would you not write my name among the soldiers who serve on the front? I beg this, Your Highness.'

"Why?"

"They say that the Czar will give all the soldiers on the front a medal, but the *denstschiks* will not get any.'

"I assured him that the Czar would give every man in Sebastopol a silver medal, and he cried out for joy: 'God be praised and the Czar be blessed! For the rest of my life and when I come home, people will think that I am a great fellow. But—will not Your Highness allow me to take part in the sortie of to-night, that I may earn my medal?'

"I could not refuse such a request, and procured rifle and ammunition for him. He took part in the sortie that night among the brave fellows of the infantry regiment Tobolski, and displayed the proverbial courage of the peasants from Little Russia. Next morning he came to my tent and had on a pair of French soldier pantaloons.

"What is this?" I asked. 'Yesterday you insulted the French and to-day you wear their pantaloons.'

"This is a souvenir, Your Highness. I killed my Frenchman and I took his pantaloons, so that every one may see I have been in the French trenches. I shall not receive my medal for nothing; and since I have been in the front during the battle, perhaps I can get the St. George Cross, for I have given them a *stsché* to eat which they cannot digest.'

"You deserve the love of the Czar, the throne, and the country," I said, and satisfied with my promise that even a *denstschik* could get the St. George Cross when he deserved it, Kompantzeff returned to his work to boil soup. He kept his French pantaloons, and got my promise to take part in the next sortie against the French.

"He was a brave fellow, this Kompantzeff, and showed at all occasions that he was a good soldier and devoted to the Czar and the country. May all Russian soldiers follow his example."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NATURE THE SOVEREIGN OF ART AND SONG.

AMONG the works whose key-note is a return to Nature, we meet from time to time such studies as "Zur Litteratur der Geschichte des Naturgefühls," by Alfred Biese, in the last number of *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte*. It is a comprehensive literary history of "the feeling after Nature" throughout all ages, and forms a supplement to the author's large work on the same subject, issued in 1882.

These are in substance his ideas about the classical people. M. Biese classifies the learned works of the Germans on this subject in two groups: 1. Those who deny that the fathers of literature and art were controlled by Nature. Schiller represents this group, which goes so far as to deny that Homer had any sentiment of Nature. He declared that the greatest poet of antiquity

cared only for Nature as for a garment, a shield, or an armor, which he described with equal relish.

The second group declared that there is hardly a tone of sentiment which Nature has evoked in modern times, of which some prelude is not to be found among the ancients.

"After the fall of the Republic, when free political life had come to an end, the Romans withdrew to personal solitude and to the country to enjoy Nature. Horace is an illustration. Augustus offered him a position as private secretary, but Horace refused it, to live in greater freedom at his country-seat in the Sabine Mountains. His descriptions of his home in his Epistles is composed in the true spirit of love for Nature.

"Lucretius is another of the classics, who 'saw at first hand with their own eyes, felt with their own hearts, described in their own words.' His philosophical system is filled with many beautiful illustrations drawn directly from Nature, and portrayed with a clearness and startling vividness, unrivaled in antiquity save by Homer.

"Against these strong evidences, we have to place the curious report about Socrates, who said he did not care to walk in the fields because he could not learn anything from trees and animals."

In the present paper the author leaves out the English-speaking nations, to be treated on another occasion, but he refers to the Germans and the Norsemen:

"Walther von der Vogelweide stands as the representative among Germans for the deep and sensuous love for Nature which characterized him. His verse is permeated with a longing only found among poets of to-day. He wishes to leave the abodes of men, and to dwell upon the lonely rock, the edge of the brook, and to feast his eyes upon the cornfields and the rushes. The eternal unrest and motion in Nature attract him strongly. Contrary to other Minnesingers his background is always a landscape. His love-poetry is woven into country scenery. Walther represents medieval natural poetry among the Germans; Goethe that of to-day.

"Among the Norsemen, we find the 'ideally-beautiful,' but no special enthusiasm for rocks, waters, or the fields. Economic ideas prevail over esthetic. A field rich in grass is more beautiful than one without. The ocean is fiendish and terrible. The Scandinavians of old did not see any romance in moonlight. Their lyrical poetry is without bird-song.

"On the other hand, if the old Norseman had no love for specific natural objects, his reverence for Nature at large was deep and strong. He worshiped Nature. His mythology is not psychological imagery, but realistic Nature worship."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE JEWELRY.

IT may be, as we are so often told, that the customs of our Celestial friends who are just now fighting the Black Plague by land and the Japanese by sea—and with equally poor success in each case—are in marked contrast to our own; but on one point frail human nature here and in China are alike. The Chinese woman has a weakness for jewels, and the American woman has been suspected of the same thing. In *The Journal of the Society of Arts* (London) there is a description of some of the articles of jewelry worn by women and by men.

The first thing to attract attention in Shanghai and Hong Kong, says the writer, is the quaintness and quantity of jewelry worn by Chinese women in their hair. A careful observer can, simply by looking at these ornaments, tell not only the rank of the wearer but the district from which she comes. There are three classes of these head-pins: first, the purely decorative pins, made of gold, silver, brass, ivory, ebony, horn, tortoise-shell, bamboo, or celluloid, the pin terminating in a head which discloses the rank of the wearer; second, those which terminate in a cluster of some sort, seven jade stars for instance, or a group of blue cats'-eyes representing a bunch of grapes; third, those in which the shank and head are separate, the latter keeping thereby in constant

motion. The hairpins used are made of thin bars of gold or silver, which are made to bend to different shapes according to the style of hair-dressing.

Several other articles of ornament are described as follows:

"A curious instrument possessed by every one in China above the extremely poor is the tongue-scraper. They may or may not have brushes, but they are sure to have a tongue-scraper. This scraper is a ribbon of silver or gold with a ring at one end, by which it is suspended when desired. The cheapest are of plain metal; more expensive ones are engraved, while a few are jewelled at either end. Like hairpins they are sold by weight, plus a small charge for workmanship. Thumb-rings are very common in the East. These are often made of precious metal, ivory, jet, and precious stones, but generally they are of fine jade. The cavity is not cylindrical, but swells out at the base and middle. This enables the owner to wear it lower down, and also prevents it slipping. The jade is usually polished, but may be engraved or carved in intaglio or relief. The refined classes use jade exclusively, and as precious a variety as their purses will permit, but some of the lower classes wear imitations, which are made of glass or porcelain, colored with lead or iron oxide. One variety, which is made by enameling iron, is remarkably strong and durable, and corresponds to the 'knuckle-duster.' The thumb-ring came into vogue in the time of the Three Kingdoms, during the *régime* of the famous general Kwang-Ti. He used a bow, and to increase the accuracy of his aim, substituted a heavy bamboo thumb-ring for the glove usually worn by archers. His example was followed by his bowmen, until the practice became general. On his rise to power his admirers presented him with a jade ring of great value, which he substituted for the bamboo one. His brother, the reigning monarch, adopted the custom out of compliment to the great warrior, and thus introduced the fashion into civilized society."

IS ART IN ITS DECLINE?

IT is probably a startling question to ask; yet sober sense seems to warrant much of what M. de Vasselot says in *Revue du Monde Catholique*:

"Art is in its decline, according to earnest people, and they are right. It can even be said that great art has ceased to exist. What else is to be expected, when, for the last twenty years, everything has been done to suppress, to exhaust the sources of the beautiful, the true, the good? God, the family, the country, are no longer anything but empty words. Artists have become *opportunists* when they are not free-thinkers or merchants. It is now only their hand which works; this hand is often skilful, it is true, but it cannot replace a head which thinks, a soul which believes. There is an interesting connection between the negation of science and the materialism of art. Art only exists on condition that the human soul believes in the supernatural. 'Take God from the creation,' said a celebrated writer, 'and the beautiful will no longer have an essential type; art will lose reason and life, and remain but a corpse.' In order to live its true life, art must believe in three worlds: nature, man, and God. The true artist, to reach the heights of art, must mount these three degrees with energy and courage, and without faltering. In point of fact, man dominates nature, and is himself governed by God. Art closely follows our customs, our political and religious ideas, our misfortunes and our triumphs. It unveils our tastes and our most secret thoughts. In studying the art of an epoch, a country, one knows what is the moral condition of the epoch or country. And another truth is, that with any people the artistic movement always follows the literary movement. You have abolished God, and you cry: 'There is no longer any great art.' Suppress the cause and the effect must be lacking. To suppress human beauty, to suppress the divine goodness, is to take away the sentiment and life of art. The day when hearts no longer thrill at the name of country, art will die never to be resurrected. One of the finest paintings of this Salon of 1894 is the 'Pearl' of M. Bouguereau, and we gladly make use of this opportunity to say what we think of the master-painter of Rochelle. There are few men with a more developed mind. Why, then, is this painter attacked? M. Bouguereau is attacked because he is the chief of a school. Nevertheless, he is the best

living representative of composition and drawing, the last bulwark which has been left us by an indecent and weak art. For now, under the pretext *plein air*, painters no longer draw. The reproach aimed at M. Bouguereau, of not being an artist, would be a true one if addressed to the false artists, luminists, pointelists, and other *fumistes*. In criticizing art according to our conscience and tastes, we should show no weakness, and approve and sustain only that which will best contribute to the preservation of our marvelous French school."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GEORGE INNES.

GEORGE INNES, the representative American landscape painter, and who, for over fifty years, held the most prominent place in American art, died in Scotland, on the 3d of August. Probably the best sketch of his life which has appeared thus far is in *The Evening Post*, New York, written, we should judge, by his personal friend, Harry Fenn, or, possibly, by Charles de Kay. We quote the following:



GEORGE INNES.

"Aside from elementary instruction in his youth and a month or two's lessons in the studio of Regis Gignoux in New York, George Innes received no academic art-education, but found out for himself, by a long course of patient study from nature out of doors, how best to express his ideals on canvas. His work is distinctly divided into two periods, the first covering the years during which in analytical fashion he painted scenes in this country, in Italy, and other parts of Europe; the second embracing the time from about 1878 to his death, during which he became more and more of a synthesist, and in painting passing effects made himself one of the most individual figures among the landscape-painters of the century. His wide reputation as well as his financial success date back to little more than a decade ago. . . .

"Inness' art is not a new art, nor is it an original art, in the sense that the term may be applied to the work of Monet or Manet or Courbet. Some of the young painters of to-day who are pitching the key of their color schemes so high as almost to eliminate all quality of color whatever, may indeed speak of it as *demodé*, but he must be a man devoid of all sense of what constitutes strength as well as beauty in a work of art who cannot see in such pictures as 'A Winter Evening,' 'The End of a Shower,' or 'A New England Valley,' the same general qualities that make all art good. . . .

"Each picture is the result of intelligent observation and thorough search for truth expressed, not merely cleverly, or merely carefully, or with plodding purpose, but with art. It is art of the most genuine quality and of a high order. . . .

"If we wish to see what Inness could do as a painter from nature, a naturalist pure and simple, we have only to look at 'A Winter Morning at Montclair,' a landscape of astounding verity, that hung in the loan collection at the Metropolitan Museum a few years ago, or at the 'Gray, Lowery Day,' a picture that is familiar to regular visitors to exhibitions in New York, and we see that even when he had passed into the full ripeness of his synthetical style, he was capable of the most accurate as well as the most inspiring study from nature. If we wish to see him dominated by the force of a strong effect in nature and seeking to express it in a picture purely from memory (for a trained memory and an educated eye are all a painter who depicts effects has to rely on), we may do so by looking at a recent canvas called 'Threatening,' in which, after a thunder-shower has passed, a farmer who has put his sheep in a shed comes out to look at the sky with low-hanging clouds, still black and threatening, in spite of the sunlight that forces its way through them at the left of the

picture. We may find the light Summer atmosphere truthfully rendered, and sweet greens and grays in the grass and trees of 'The Wood Gatherers'; clouds and cloud shadows on hill and dale, wide stretches of country and an infinity of trees and clumps of bushes laid out like a map but all united in pleasing harmony of color and mass, in 'The Delaware Valley,' a canvas of medium size, painted in 1863, and the best, perhaps, of the pictures that belong to the earlier period; and we may see the glowing sunset light in sky after sky of the numerous pictures of evening that more than any other time of the day Inness seemed to delight to paint. Finally, if we look at the picture called 'Nine o'Clock,' in which the moon is riding high in the sky over a village where lights appear here and there in the houses, and behind the dial of the clock in the church-spire where the bell rings out the hour, we shall find that the mystery of night also appealed to him and that he knew how to make a picture of it full of poetry.

"The work of this remarkable painter, who stood at the head of the landscape school in America, whose art developed and grew great through a half-century in which the progress of the Nation was so rapid in other fields than painting, and who lived to attain his high place at the very time when our progress in art is greater than it has ever been before, deserves to be seen in its entirety."

THE POWER WHICH LIBERATES.

THE power referred to is the Imagination, which, lifting us out of the dull carking cares of life as it is, gives us visions of what life might be, and leaves us free to revel in their indulgence. Few of us, perhaps, realize how intolerable life would be but for this power to detach ourselves from the actual, and linger a while in the ideal; but the fact is well emphasized in the following extracts of an article by Hamilton W. Mabie in *The Outlook*, July 14:

"It is doubtful whether any of us understand what the imagination means to us simply as the liberating force which throws the doors and windows open. When imagination withers and art dies, discontent, misery, and revolutions are in order. It is the outlook through the windows, the breath of air through the open door, that keeps men content in their workshops; where the outlook is shut off and the air no longer comes fresh and vital into the close room the workers grow reckless and hopeless. For without the imagination—the power to look through and beyond our conditions—life would be intolerable. Better a great activity of the imagination and hard conditions than ease of condition and poverty of imagination; for men are never so dangerous as when their bodies are fed and their souls starved. A perfectly comfortable society, deprived of the resources of the imagination, would invite and foster the most desperate anarchism; for men live by ideas, not by things. A man who sees a great purpose shining before him can endure all hardness for the glory that is to come; the man who no longer has desires, because all his wants are met, suffers a swift deterioration of nature, and is at last the victim of his own prosperity. The Roman noble, in Mr. Arnold's striking poem, finds life unbearable because his passions are sated, his appetites fed, and his imagination dead. He is suffocated by his own luxury. Dante, on the other hand, feels keenly his conditions, but lives more deeply and gloriously than any man of his time because, in spite of the hardness of his lot, his imagination travels through all worlds, and beyond the barren hour discerns the splendors of Paradise. The prophets, teachers, and poets, who alone have made life bearable, have been the children of the imagination, and have had the supreme consolation of looking through the limitations into which every man is born into the great heavens flaming with other worlds than ours. For it is the imagination which realizes the soul in things material and reads this universe of matter as a symbol, and so liberates us from the oppression which comes from mere magnitude and mass; which discerns the inner meaning of the family, the Church, and the State, and, in spite of all frailties and imperfections, makes their divine origin credible; which discovers the end of labor in power, of self-denial in freedom, of hardness and suffering in the perfecting of the soul. 'I am never confused,' said Emerson, 'if I see far enough;' and the imagination is the faculty which sees. Of the several faculties by the exercise of which men live it is most necessary, practical, and vital; and yet so

little is it understood that it is constantly spoken of as something very beautiful in its activity, but the especial property of artists, poets, and dreamers!"

Newspaper "Faking."—"Faking" may not form part of the course of study in any school of journalism, but it occupies a place now in the news scheme of almost every daily paper,—a place well up among the legitimate forms of news-getting and news-writing. "To fake" is not found in the dictionaries,* but it is a slang term which has a recognized business meaning in newspaper offices. As commonly known, it means the narration of past events from knowledge obtained prior to their occurrence, or from circumstances or surroundings which warrant an inference as to the manner of their occurrence. . . . Probably the most elaborate "fake" on record was the story of the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, sent out by one of the press associations. It was a twelve-thousand-word story, most carefully written on the lines of the programme laid out for the inauguration ceremony. . . . This enormous story was sent out between five and ten o'clock on the morning of March 4, and it was put in type in newspaper offices in all parts of the country before noon. During the day, whenever there was a departure from the programme, a correction was sent out by the press association, and the necessary change was made in the composing-rooms of the newspapers. By the time the ceremony was over, the last correction had been made and the last speech inserted in its proper place; and within half an hour newspapers with complete stories of the inauguration were selling on the streets of all the leading cities in the country. If the Press Association had waited until the different features of the inauguration had been displayed before writing about them, its report would not have been completed before nine or ten o'clock at night, and the afternoon papers would have had a very brief and unsatisfactory story of the event.

One of the most celebrated of unsuccessful "fakes" was that which was done under the Grant administration by one of the best-known newspaper women engaged in "society work" at the National Capital. A well-known weekly paper published in New York called on her for an account of the New Year's Day reception at the White House, to be furnished in advance. The society reporter made careful inquiries about the decorations, the names of those in the receiving-party, etc., and, from the programme furnished, wrote, in the past tense, a very pretty story of the reception. Unfortunately, the wife of General Belknap, the Secretary of War, died suddenly just before the reception. This threw the White House into mourning and made it necessary to abandon the reception entirely.—*George G. Bain, in Lippincott's, August.*

Anecdotes of Von Bülow.—Frederic A. Root tells some good things about Von Bülow in *The Music Review*, June.

"Upon being asked his opinion of a certain pianist he replied: 'He has a technique which enables him to overcome the most simple passages with the greatest difficulty.' But he was most severe upon singers, and I have been told that his dislike for tenors was a sort of antipathy. An American writer reports him as saying of the singing of a certain favorite tenor: 'Do you call that singing? I call it a disease.' While conducting a rehearsal of 'Lohengrin' in Hanover he manifested his disapproval of the tenor's A at the passage in Act I, 'Elsa, ich liebe dich,' by throwing the baton at him and stopping his ears. Another version is that he said to the tenor: 'You don't sing like a Knight of the Swan, but like a knight of the swine!'

"Certain corpulent sopranos, who were currently called 'Prima-donnen,' he insisted upon naming, with just enough change of pronunciation to be ambiguous, 'Primi-tonnen' (barrels). Once, in Copenhagen, an accomplished 'cellist, who, however, had an unusually large nose, was presented to him. Bülow gazed at him a moment without returning his salutation, then exclaimed, 'That nose is impossible!' and fled. Upon one occasion a friend expressed surprise to find the picture of the principal dancer of the opera the most conspicuous decoration of the pianist's room. 'Yes,' replied Bülow, 'I honor Fraulein Ceraléas the only woman among the artists of the opera who does not distress me with bad singing.'"

* The definition of "Fake" is given in "The Standard Dictionary."

A Chinese Musical Legend.—The Chinese have some extraordinary superstitions relating to music. According to their queer notions the Creator of the Universe hid eight sounds in the Earth for the express purpose of compelling man to find them out.

According to the Celestial idea the eight primitive sounds are hidden in stones, silks, woods of various kinds, the bamboo plant, pumpkins, in the skins of animals, in certain earths, and in the air itself. Any one who has ever had the pleasure (?) of seeing and listening to a Chinese orchestra, will remember that their musical instruments were made of all these materials except the last, and that the combined efforts of the other seven seemed better calculated to drive the ethereal sound away than to coax it from the air, which is really the object of all Chinese musical efforts. When the band plays, the naïve credulity of the people, both old and young, hears in the thuds of the gongs and the whistling of the pipes the tones of the eternal sounds of Nature that were originally deposited in the various animate and inanimate objects by the all-wise Father.

MUSICAL NOTES.

IT is said that Madame Gounod, the widow of the deceased composer, and her son, M. Jean Gounod, are preparing a memoir of the great French musician.

THE case against "Handel the plagiarist" is becoming worse and worse. The learned Dr. Chrysander is about to issue a series of volumes entitled "Sources of Handel's Works."

A SELECTION of Schumann's articles in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* has just been issued by Fischbacher, of Paris. The translation into French has been done by M. H. de Curzon.

PADEREWSKI opens his London season November 22, and begins his next American season at the Metropolitan Opera House December 27, and will play his "Polish Fantasia," for piano and orchestra, for the first time in the United States. Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra will accompany Mr. Paderewski. Paderewski will then leave immediately for the West, play in San Francisco and Western cities, and will not return to New York until the end of March. This is a complete change from the original programme.

It may be that music will become a universal language when the majority will cease to regard that art solely as a means to tickle the ear or to set the foot in motion; when men will study musical science, and thus see analogies between great musicians and other great thinkers—between Dante and Bach, Shakespeare and Beethoven—high-priests whose sublime hymns shook the intellectual world with its medieval lethargy. Then, perhaps, instead of being thought a frivolous amusement, this language will be valued as the highest metaphysical manifestation of mankind.

O Chopin, immortal poet! how few hear thy ecstatic songs! how few soar upon the wings of thy ineffable harmonies into the heavenly spheres born of thy dreams!—*Louis Lombard, in The American Art Journal.*

The *London Musical News* has the following reference to Handel: Handel was not the only grand robber, but was probably one of the last artists robbing on a great scale, the only musical Alexander the Great. Modern art is not without its comparatively small appropriations. However, one may pass on to a nobler picture, that of the grand old man, as distinguished from the grand old robber, setting himself the great task of winning his lasting glory; this too at the age of sixty, and after many struggles, losses, and disappointments. The music of Handel may be too dependent upon the physical energy of accent; it may belong to the period when cherubic obesity somewhat materialized the angelic conceptions of painters, sculptors and carvers of wood, from Rubens to Grinling Gibbons; it may have but little of the devotional spirituality of "Palestrina," and want something of the vast, never-ending contrapuntal power of Bach; but for all that it is grand, stirring music.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Roumanian Government, according to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, has purchased the splendid scientific library of Prof. Karl Vogt in Geneva. It has agreed to pay that scholar a yearly rent of 12,000 fr. during his lifetime, and in that event of his decease before his wife a yearly sum of 4,000 fr. to his widow.

MR. STOCKTON was at a dinner in Washington at which the hostess had the cream brought to the table in two forms—one of a lady, and the other of a fierce-looking tiger. In response to the question, "Which will you take, the lady or the tiger?" Mr. Stockton responded, "Some of both, please." The important question is still unanswered.

AT the age of seventy-six years, and just after a long illness, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake is helping to bring out a new penny monthly, to be called *Labor Copartnership*. It will be devoted to the principle of "copartnership," which claims to end the conflict of capital and labor by giving to the worker a share of profit as dividend or bonus on his wages.

A LETTER of Robert Browning was recently sold in London, in which he speaks enthusiastically of the liberal treatment his wife received from American publishers. They paid her \$100 apiece for her poems, and offered \$2,600 a year for an amount of labor which would cost his wife and himself but a single morning a week. The letter was written from Florence in 1860.

OSCAR WILDE received an invitation to become a member of a club formed to attack superstitions. He made this characteristic reply: "But I

love superstitions," he said. "They are the color elements of thought and imagination. They are the opponents of common sense. Common sense is the enemy of romance. The aim of your society seems to be dreadful. Leave us some reality—some shred of the poetic. Don't let us be too offensively sane."

AT a recent London sale the following prices were obtained for the books named: "Oliver Twist," with illustrations by Cruikshank, £14; "Don Quixote" (engravings by R. Smirke), £7 15s.; "Shakespeare, Comedies, Histories and Tragedies" (1664), £52 10s.; "History of Surrey," by Manning and Bray (1804-14), £16 10s.; "Peaks, Passes and Glaciers," by the Alpine Club, £5; Defoe's novels and miscellaneous works (twenty volumes), £7 15s.; "History of Free Masonry in England," £29.

THE Fountaine collection of books which was sold in London some time ago contained some volumes of note. Among them was a prayer-book of 1544, impressed on vellum, which had belonged to Henry VIII. and was given by him to his daughter Mary. It contained an inscription in the King's handwriting: "Myne own good daughter." It had passed from Mary to her mother as a gift, and Mary had written, "Your moste humble Doughter and Seruant Marye." This prayer-book was sold for £640.

A CURIOSITY of journalism is a paper published in Alaska. It appears but once a year and is issued by missionaries at Cape Prince of Wales, Bering Sea, under the title of the *Eskimo Bulletin*, and appears on the arrival of the solitary vessel which visits the Eskimo village once a year. It is printed by hektograph on one side of thick leaves of paper, twelve by eight inches. The contents are in Eskimo and English. In Greenland, a little annual paper used to be printed some thirty years ago, entitled *Atugadlinitilnalinginarmik Iusaruminasassumik*, meaning "Something to Read, Reports of All Kinds of Entertaining News." It published occasional pictures, and may still exist if it has survived its name. Another Greenland paper, which appears oftener, is the *Kaladlit*.

IN the ephemeral world of books, any work which lives and continues to be read for over four centuries must possess some hidden value which warrants such a long existence. Of all extant books, except the Holy Scriptures, it is certain that no work has been so widely read, or so highly esteemed, as "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis. This is shown by the fact that from the time when the first edition was printed, in 1470, no less than 5,000 different editions are known to have been issued. What editions beyond these may have been produced and lost no one can now tell; but when this calculation is taken in conjunction with the fact that "The Imitation" has been translated into fifty-six languages, some vague conception can be formed of the millions of copies which must have been circulated and read down to our own day.—*The Athenæum.*

MRS. FREDERICK HASKELL's contribution to the cause of Oriental Scholarship is in the form of two gifts to the University of Chicago. One is \$20,000 for the endowment of a lectureship on Comparative Religions. This is the direct outcome of the Parliament of Religions, and Dr. Barrows, as the leading spirit in that great movement, naturally becomes the first occupant of the chair. But in addition to this, Mrs. Haskell gives \$100,000 for the building of an Oriental Museum, as a memorial to her husband. This Museum will be one of three devoted to the use of ancient languages and institutions. The others will be a Greek Museum and a Roman Museum. The general plan of the building has already been considered. The first floor will be devoted to Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Arabic work. There will also be on this floor an assembly room seating about two hundred, where the lectures on Comparative Religions will be given. The second floor will be given to Biblical work, Hebrew, and New Testament. The third floor will be devoted to other Oriental work and the department of Comparative Religions, with the library.

MODERN PARLIAMENTARY VERSION.—Replying to questions concerning the delay in filling up the post of Poet Laureate, Sir W. Harcourt said, "This is a delicate question, and, amidst conflicting claims, I must shelter myself in the decency of the learned language, and I would reply, '*Poeta nascitur, non fit.*' . . . My hon. friend must remember what happened to the shepherd Paris when he had to award the apple, and the misfortunes which befell him and his partners—*spretaque injuria forma.*'"



THE APPLE OF DISCORD; OR, WHICH IS THE LAUREATE?

Paris, Lord R-s-b-ry. Venus (a la Japonaise), Sir Edw-n Arn-ld. Junio, L-w-s M-tr-s. Minerva, Alfr-d Ast-n.
—Punch, London.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

EFFECTS OF MUSIC ON HYPNOTIZED SUBJECTS.

THE observation of persons deeply affected by the music of Wagner's operas led Dr. Aldred S. Warthin to the thought that such persons might be in a condition of self-induced hypnosis. Believing that the power of music would be displayed and felt most powerfully in conditions of complete mental subjectivity, or in a complete hypnotic state, Dr. Warthin made experiments which he reports in *The Medical News*, July 28. Of the seven persons experimented upon, five were men and two were women.

"All were healthy and passed for normal individuals, and as possessing more than average mental ability. No nervous or abnormal condition existed in any subject, and only one could be called emotional. Four were physicians and teachers, the others students. . . . In the normal state, music produced no great

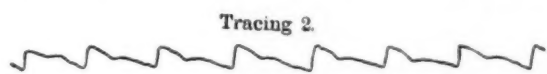


Pulse-tracing in normal condition; 70 beats per minute.

emotional effect, and no apparent physiologic action. All but one were more or less fond of musical sounds, and derived pleasure from the art.

"As all experimental work in hypnotism is especially liable to error through deception, either voluntary or involuntary, on the part of the subjects, especial care was taken to avoid this, although the character of the subjects was such as to make this precaution seemingly unnecessary. The experiments were made at different times, and no occasion was given for the imitation of results obtained in one subject by any of the others. Moreover, as the chief effects were physiologic, there was no chance for any such deception.

"The subjects were hypnotized by the common method of fixing the eyes, passing the hands over the head and face, and at the same time making word-suggestion. After several trials they could usually be brought into a deep hypnotic state. This was done in a room containing a piano, the subject being placed in a



Pulse-tracing from same subject in hypnotic state; 82 beats per minute.

chair or upon a lounge near the instrument. As soon as the hypnotic state was induced the following suggestion was given to the patient: 'You are dead to everything else in the world except the music which is now to be played, and you will feel and know nothing but this music. Moreover, when awakened, you will remember what effect it has had upon you.' . . . Wagner's 'Ride of the Valkyries' was then played.

"The effect of this composition upon all was practically the same. All experienced a 'feeling of riding,' which almost immediately brought up from their past experience some association directly connected with this state of feeling; as, for instance, the physician had at one time been deeply impressed by a large picture of Tam O'Shanter's ride; the student had previously attended horse-races with great interest. Only one of the subjects knew of the connection of the music with the story of the 'Walküre,' and to that one it always expressed and pictured the wild ride of the daughters of Wotan, the subject taking part in the ride.

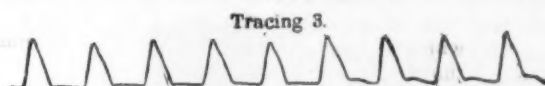
"It is here to be noted that the subjects could not tell afterward what music had been played to them while in the hypnotic state; and that the same composition played to them while in the normal state produced no impression comparable with that received in the hypnotic condition, and was without physiologic effect.

"Appended are some pulse-tracings, taken from one of the subjects during the playing of the 'Ride of the Valkyries.' They were taken under exactly similar conditions, and in the same period of time, and thus show the relative changes in the pulse-wave under the effects of music. In all the subjects, after being

hypnotized, there was a slight increase in the rate with a decrease in size and tension.

"The fire-music from the closing scene of the 'Walküre' also produced increased pulse-rate, with greater fulness and less tension. To one subject it brought up an image of flashing fire; to another, of waters rippling and sparkling in the sunshine; to another, of an ocean in which great breakers threw up glittering spray into the sunshine, the chief idea being in every case that of 'sparkling.'

"The 'Walhalla' motive, played in full, at first slowed the pulse and raised the tension; later, almost doubling the rate and low-



Pulse-tracing from same subject in hypnotic condition, just after the playing of the selection from Wagner's 'Die Walküre' had been begun; rate 95 per minute, high and quick, tension lowered.

ering the tension. To the subject it gave a feeling of 'lofty grandeur and calmness,' and this in turn brought back the experience of mountain-climbing made years before, together with the mental state produced by the contemplation of a landscape of 'lofty grandeur.'

"The music of the scene in which Brünnhilde appears to summon Sigmund to Walhalla produced a very marked change in the pulse, which was made slow, irregular in rhythm, and very small. The respirations were decreased in rate, and became gasping; the face became pale, and covered with cold perspiration. The feeling described by the subjects was that of 'death.' No definite impression could or would be described.

"The effect of single chords in certain relations produced wonderful effects. If during the height of excitement caused by the 'Ride of the Valkyries,' in the key of B major, the chord of B minor was suddenly and loudly played, a most remarkable change was produced in the subject. In the case of the physician all excitement suddenly ceased, the subject's face became ashy pale, and covered with cold sweat; the pulse-rate dropped from 120 to 40 per minute, and became very irregular, soft, and small; the respirations were decreased in number, and became sighing in character. The whole picture presented was one of complete collapse, so that all who saw it were alarmed. On being awakened the subject said that he had been oppressed by a horrible fear, because 'everything had suddenly seemed to come to an end.'

"Other curious effects were also met with in the course of the experimentation. Certain chords produced in one subject, whenever they were sounded in certain combinations, most marked and painful contractions in the muscles of the legs, of so intense a degree as to cause pain for hours afterward. It was found, moreover, that the power of music was stronger than that of word-suggestion. One patient was thrown into a state of hyperæsthesia by the playing of the overture to 'Tannhäuser.' When given a suggestion that a needle run into his arm would cause no pain, he shrieked loudly because of intense pain produced by simple contact of the blunt end of the needle with the surface of the body. At all other times the spoken suggestion produced com-



From same subject in hypnotic condition, during height of excitement, produced by same composition; 120 beats per minute, high, quick, tension low, marked irregularity in force. Tracing taken from the same person in normal condition, after violent exercise, shows almost exactly the same character.

plete anæsthesia. Connected with the hyperæsthesia was also an exaggeration of the tendon-reflexes.

"It was also found that as a means of producing the hypnotic state music is far superior to the ordinary methods. Different compositions seem to vary in power; as, for instance, one subject could be hypnotized only by the 'Pilgrims' Chorus' from 'Tannhäuser.' Usually, before the fifth measure was reached, he would be in a complete hypnotic condition; and by no other means could this be accomplished so quickly and so perfectly. It mattered not where the subject was, or what he was doing at the time, even if in another part of the house; this piece of music, as soon as he had perceived it, had an irresistible power over him. It became necessary finally to oppose this effect by means of word-suggestion, in order to release him from its influence."

THE TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY INJECTION OF FLUID FROM INOCULATED ANIMALS.

IN several famous murder-trials, notably those of Carlyle Harris and Dr. Buchanan, we heard a great deal about "toxins" or poisons that, in some mysterious manner, are produced in our bodies. We remember how learnedly the medical and medico-legal experts talked of these "toxins," and yet very few of the unlearned laity knew that the microbes that inhabit their bodies are the producers of these poisons. We are glad to know this fact, and, also, that medical science is on the track of something to destroy these toxin-makers.

In a paper read before the Medical Society of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Dr. H. Threkeld-Edwards discussed (1) the nature of the poisonous products or elaborations (toxins) generated by, or given off from, the micro-organisms which cause infectious disease; and (2) the discovery of a means to conquer them. This paper is published in *Lehigh Valley Medical Magazine*, July, from which we take the following:

"It is a pathologic truism that all diseases have in themselves an element of cure, and this is especially applicable in the case of the micro-organismal diseases; indeed, it is a fact of notable significance that in all infectious diseases there is a tendency on the part of the tissues to elaborate a material antidotal to the toxin produced by the micro-organismal cause—an antitoxin in every sense of the word. . . .

"In the case of pneumonia, the Klemperer brothers have concluded, as a result of extensive experiments, that the pneumococcus produces a poisonous albumen (*pneumotoxin*), the presence of which in the circulation of an animal causes great elevation of temperature, and the subsequent elaboration from the body-cells of a substance antidotal to its action—an *antipneumotoxin*. . . . In experimental investigation, it is found that the injection of serum containing pneumotoxin causes the same elevation of temperature as is remarked in the natural course of the disease; further, in such animals, or in those in the height of pneumonia of ordinary causation, the injection of serum from an animal convalescent from the disease produces rapid amelioration of symptoms and a fall of temperature—in short, an artificial crisis.

"Not only have the savants demonstrated the existence of these synthetic products of bacillus-cells and body-cells, and their activity as factors in natural therapeutics, but they have detected in the germicidal constituents a power to confer immunity upon susceptible animals. In pneumonia, this immunity is readily obtained in animals by injection of large quantities of filtered bouillon-cultures of the organisms, or of the serum or body fluids of a convalescent animal. This immunity is complete, but seldom lasts for more than six months, though within this period it may be transmitted to the offspring. Experiments have established, it would seem:

"1. That pathogenic micro-organisms may elaborate in the body certain substances of definite composition and marked toxic virulence.

"2. That disease symptoms may be due solely to the presence and circulation of such toxins.

"3. That the body-cells, or fluid constituents, of the afflicted animal are capable, when suitably stimulated, of elaborating a material or antitoxin possessing the power to antidote the preexisting toxin.

"4. That the serum of an animal convalescent from a disease, in the course of which such toxins and antitoxins have been produced, contains some substance or substances of therapeutic activity.

"5. That the injection of such serum or fluid into the body of an animal in the acute stage of certain diseases will salutarily modify such disease.

"6. That in animals susceptible to certain diseases, the introduction of serum from an animal convalescent of a like disease produces a condition of immunity from future visitation of this disease. . . .

"The mode of action of the immunizing agents is a subject still much discussed. According to Behning, who has done much work on the subject, these substances in the serum may act in one of the following ways:

"1. By destroying the living micro-organisms.

"2. By inhibiting their growth.

"3. By depriving them of the power to generate toxic products.

"4. By destroying the poisons produced by the organism.

"5. By increasing the resistance of the central organs or the cells against the nerve and cell poisons of the bacteria. . . .

"As regards the practical aspects of the serum cure, most remarkable results have followed its application in laboratory experiments upon the lower animals. In such experiments the serum is obtained from animals that have had the disease, or from those that have been rendered immune. In the case of pneumonia, immunity may be produced in a healthy animal, and an artificial crisis in one suffering from the acute disease. The serum taken from pneumonia patients after the crisis will cure pneumonia in rabbits.

"In tetanus, perfect immunity is produced in many of the lower animals by vaccination. With diphtheria, like results have been obtained. Lowenthal and Gamaleia have successively inoculated animals with blood serum and attenuated cultures of the commabacillus of cholera, with the result of producing complete immunity against this disease. In similar manner the lower animals have been successfully inoculated for anthrax, tuberculosis, and erysipelas.

"In order to make the method of treatment applicable to man, it becomes necessary to immunize large animals, as the horse or calf, and to secure a serum of such a strength that one part will protect one million against the disease—that is to say, to be useful in treating cases actually infected, the immunizing value of the serum must be one to one thousand. This is the great drawback to the practical application of the subject, for large quantities of serum must be introduced. For this reason the *isolation* of the germicidal agent is of such practical importance.

"The best results from the serum treatment in man have been obtained in tetanus, after the method of Tizzoni and Cattani. These men injected an antitoxin precipitated from dogs', rabbits', or horses' blood, and many cures are reported. In pneumonia, the injection of serum from patients convalescent from the disease has been done repeatedly. . . .

"In diphtheria similar possibilities exist. Behring claims to possess a quantity of serum which has the power to cure the disease, and Aronson, in a lately published article, asserts that he has isolated a powerful antitoxin from the blood-serum of animals rendered immune to diphtheria, and that with this substance he has cured Guinea-pigs infected with the disease.

"In tuberculosis, the French pathologist, Richet, has employed with some success the blood-serum of dogs, while Bertin and Picq have similarly used that of goats. Both these animals are remarkably refractory to tuberculosis, and apparently possess a natural immunity.

"In yellow-fever, while no specific organism has as yet been isolated, Fréire and Gaston, in Brazil, claim excellent results in immunity conferred by experimental vaccination.

"The last report from the Pasteur Institute shows a fatality of less than one-fourth of one per cent. from hydrophobia treated by rabic virus inoculation.

"The immunity against smallpox conferred by vaccination with cowpox is too well-known to need mention; yet it is a striking illustration of the subject."

The Ventilation of Sewers.—Dr. Francis Clark, in a recent English report on the ventilation and flushing of sewers in relation to health, makes some novel proposals. "We shall be much mistaken," says *The British Medical Journal*, London, July 28, "if engineering experts have not something to say concerning Dr. Clark's opinions as to the methods to be adopted." Shortly stated, Dr. Clark's proposal is to close all roadway-openings to sewers and to supplant these by ventilating pipes carried up the sides of houses. Dr. Clark regards surface-ventilators as a cause of the spread of diphtheria. The opinions of those health officers whose judgment Dr. Clark sought are very diverse, and indicate want of unanimity on the part of medical experts. With the ventilation of sewers by pipes up the sides of houses no one could quarrel, were it not for his proposition that these should supplant surface ventilators. Roadway openings at short distances, with efficient upcast shafts at equally short intervals, midway between the surface-openings, would probably meet the complaints of those who now object to surface-ventilators. If air can be drawn through sewers and led to join the general atmosphere at a high point away from living-rooms, the problem of how to ventilate without nuisance will probably have been solved.

THE ARC-LAMP AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

THE arc-lamp is at the present time found in all the cities of the world, and even in towns, villages, and hamlets. We can hardly imagine how our fathers got along at night with nothing better than the dim gas-light, or worse still, how our grandfathers managed to live with any degree of safety or convenience when they had only oil-lamps and tallow candles. And, yet, arc-



JABLOCHKOFF CANDLE.

lighting, as a practical invention, is of very recent years. S. W. Hamil, in *The Engineering Magazine*, August, divides arc-lighting into three periods: that prior to 1876; that between 1876 and 1894; and that of the future. He tells us that in 1810, Sir Humphry Davy produced an arc-lamp, his description of which is as follows:

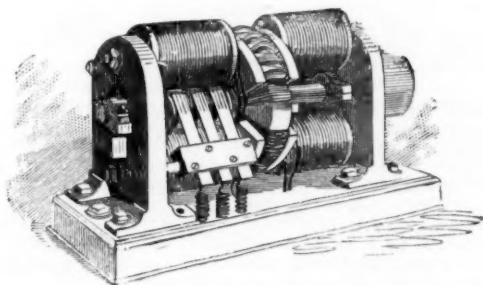
"Pieces of charcoal about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, whose ends are connected to a source of electric current, are brought near each other (within $\frac{1}{32}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ part of an inch) a bright spark is produced, and by withdrawing the points from each other a constant discharge takes place through the air, producing a most brilliant ascending arch of light, broad and conical in form in the middle; hence the term 'archlight,' commonly called 'arc-light.'"

"This remained an interesting laboratory experiment until the year 1844, when Leon Foucault replaced the soft charcoal with the hard carbon found in gas-retorts, and, availing himself of the use of the newly-invented battery of Professor Bunsen, succeeded in producing steady, continuous, and brilliant light.

"With batteries as the only available source of electric current, commercial arc-lighting on a large scale was impossible until after Faraday's and Henry's wonderful discovery of magneto-induction. Many arc-lamps of more or less merit were invented, but, with few exceptions, they were abandoned, among the most successful ones being the Serrin and Duboscque."

One strange fact stated by Mr. Hamil is that, with the exception of the Jablochkoff candle, for sixty-six years (1810-1876), no new discovery was made in electric lighting. The first new discovery in 1876 was made by Charles F. Brush, who in that year perfected his first dynamo-electric machine. Another fact worthy of notice is that, in 1876, the construction of a dynamo such as is used to-day—a 7,000-volt constant-current arc-dynamo—was considered an impossibility.

In regard to the first practical uses made of Mr. Brush's invention, we are informed that the first public places lighted were the square or common around the Court-House in Wabash, In-



FIRST BRUSH DYNAMO, 1876.

diana, and the water-tower in Chicago. We quote the writer's words in giving the following interesting facts:

"The idea of a central station originated in San Francisco. One of the first electric-light companies started was organized in New York by several influential capitalists of that city, largely interested in New England mills. This was in 1879. The station was started on Christmas night of 1879, and Broadway, from 14th to 34th Street, was illuminated by arc-lights. The Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Rochester, and Buffalo electric-light companies, which to-day have millions of dollars invested in

their plants, with thousands of lights burning nightly, were started shortly thereafter, and largely by the same gentlemen and their friends. These were the first of the hundreds of electric-light stations now scattered over all the world. The city of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, is just completing a station of 10,000 incandescent and 300 arc-lights. Nearly every town of over



CHARLES F. BRUSH.

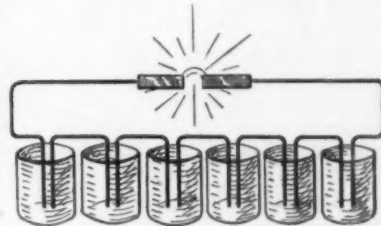
5,000 inhabitants in the United States has its electric-light station, and a large number of smaller towns are lighted by electricity.

"In 1883, the Brush factory turned out 5,000,000 carbons, and in 1893, 26,000,000. Prior to 1883, carbons were sold at from \$70 to \$80 per thousand, and in 1893, at from \$10 to \$12 per thousand. The National Carbon Company is just completing a factory in Cleveland, composed of fourteen large buildings, covering seventeen acres, practically under one roof. This factory is for the sole purpose of manufacturing carbons, and it has a capacity of 2,500,000,000 per year."

Of the future of the arc-dynamo, the writer thinks that growing opposition to overhead wires will lead central-station men to increase the number of lamps on each of their already existing circuits. He continues:

"A few years ago a dynamo of a capacity of ten amperes and fifteen hundred volts (thirty arc-lights) was considered a wonder and dangerous. To-day many are running of the capacity of ten amperes and seven thousand volts (one hundred and fifty lights). The whole tendency, not only in arc-lighting, but in the distribution of power, is toward larger machinery and higher potential. The arc-lamp itself will be simplified and beautified, but its general construction will change little.

"The arc-lighting of city streets is in its infancy. New York has 2,750 2,000-candle-power street lights; 6,000 would hardly light the city. Brooklyn has 2,200 lights; it will require 3,000. Chicago has 1,300; 7,000 are needed. Buffalo has 2,000, and requires 4,000. Boston will shortly have 2,300, and should have twice as many. The city of Cleveland has 245; 3,000 will be insufficient. The city of Detroit has just purchased 1,500 arc-lamps as a starter for lighting the whole city by electricity; they will need twice as many within a year or two. Comparatively little street arc-lighting is done in the large cities and towns. Ten times as many arc-lights will be used in two or three years, for street lighting, as are used to-day."



FIRST ARC-LIGHT.

RECENT SCIENCE.

A Soap-Phonograph.—A new form of phonograph recently described before the Berlin Electro-Chemical Society by Herr A. Koeltzow (*Nature*, July 19) records on a cylinder made of a kind of hard soap. Each cylinder costs only about seventy-five cents and can be used for 250,000 words, owing to a device for removing a thin layer from the surface when it has been completely covered. Thus the cost does not exceed that of the paper required to write an equal number of words, and the instrument will doubtless be widely used, at any rate in countries where existing patent rights do not interfere with its introduction.

Extinction of a Flame by Gases.—Experiments by Professor Clowes of Nottingham, England (London Royal Society, May 10), show that the effects of carbonic acid on a flame is very different according as the flame is fed from a wick or with gas. The percentage of gas necessary to put out the flame in the first case is always nearly the same, being for instance 14 for alcohol, 15 for paraffin oil, and 14 for a candle, but in the second case there is wide variation, 58 per cent. being required to put out a hydrogen flame, 10 for methane, 26 for ethylene, and 33 for coal-gas. The proportion of nitrogen necessary to extinguish a flame is in all cases higher than that of carbonic acid. The wick-fed flame dies away by dwindling; the gas flame, on the contrary, grows larger and paler until it goes out.

The Science of Energetics.—M. Henri Chatelier publishes in the July number of the *Journal de Physique*, Paris, the first instalment of an interesting treatise on the Principles of Energetics, which, though dealing generally with energy in all forms, is nearly coextensive with what is usually termed thermodynamics. Instead, however, of making energy the quantity whose laws and transformations are studied, he fixes his attention only upon the available energy in any process—a quantity which he names *puissance motrice* (motive force), but which has been treated of by Thomson under the name of "motivity," by Helmholtz as "free energy," by Gibbs as "thermodynamic potential," and by others under other names. The difference between energy and available energy appears at once when we consider a weight. Its energy depends on its height and mass, but its available energy depends on the distance through which it can fall. If a steam-engine were placed in an atmosphere whose temperature was just as high as that of its own furnace, it would have no available energy at all, though the absolute amount of energy contained in it would be very great. The author sets out from the experimental laws that it is impossible to create motive force, and that it can be destroyed only by creating a proportionate amount of heat—laws roughly equivalent to the ordinary statement of the principle of conservation of energy—and proceeds to deduce several interesting conclusions. In succeeding articles the principles are to be applied especially to the phenomena of chemistry.

Water in the Treatment of Typhoid.—Dr. Maillart (*Revue de Médecine*, Paris, March 10) favors the treatment of typhoid with large quantities of water. The patient should receive from five to six quarts of water daily during the febrile period. The results are progressive subsidence of the febrile process, disappearance of the dryness of the tongue, and a marked sedative influence upon the nervous, circulatory, and renal phenomena, probably owing to the oxidation, solution, and elimination of the toxins produced in the progress of the disease, and also of the dejecta. This mode of treatment has no noteworthy influence upon the course, the duration, or the evolution of the disease, is not attended with unpleasant complications, and is easy of application.

Electricity and Nutrition.—The experiments of Debedat, on the application of electricity for stimulating the nutrition of the muscular system, are described in a recent paper abstracted in *The Electrical Review*, London, July 13. The results show sometimes a gain of 40 per cent. in the weight of the muscle, due to application of the current in a particular way, while there was either no gain or else a positive loss for other methods of application. His conclusion is that an induction coil should be used, and the periods of contraction and repose so timed as to approximate to the contractions of a muscle during rhythmic gymnastic movements. Prolonged contraction, as practiced by many physicians, he considers extremely hurtful.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Broken Hill mine in South Wales, Australia, whose output of silver for a long time averaged over 200,000 ounces per week, has recently made an extraordinary record. For the week ending June 2 the yield was no less than 675,913 ounces of silver, 1,822 tons of lead, and 575 tons of copper, the total value being about \$533,000.

ELECTRIC welding has been used to remedy blowholes in defective castings by first drilling or chipping out the defects and then heating the casting around the blowhole in a gas or oil-flame blast. Scraps of steel are then introduced, and the electric arc is applied to melt them. The result is said to be a perfect joint, without seam or flaw of any kind. The practical value of such a method is apparent.

IN Berlin there are several electrical victorias run by storage-batteries, and guided by a man who sits in the driver's seat. In Paris there are also three or four steam and electrical carriages which are permitted by the authorities to travel over the streets. They apparently work with smoothness and certainty, roll along swiftly, and only frighten a few horses. In New York City there are two electric carriages which occasionally arouse the sightseers on Fifth Avenue and in Central Park; but there is no general demand for conveyances of this kind.

M. GIRARD, chief of the Paris municipal laboratory, in late researches concerning the bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever, has once more proved the efficacy of acids in destroying microbes. He finds citric acid to be the most useful and powerful of all. One gramme, he says, added to a quart of tainted water, will destroy all the microbes that may be in it. Consequently, he recommends the use of natural lemonade as an excellent beverage at all times, and especially during epidemics. If necessary, a little bicarbonate of soda can be added as a means of neutralizing the acidity of the lemon.

THE warm climate of India often makes the ordinary precautions against the undue expansion of rails in a railway track quite useless. For instance, it is stated that on a portion of the Rajputana Railway several miles of the permanent way were laid with Belgian rails which were all right in the morning, but exhibited a serious change during the heat of the day, the rails deflecting in and out fully 3 inches in a length of 20 feet; yet the expansion plates used had been increased from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and even $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, but to no purpose. Perhaps the numerous derailments recently reported may be attributed to the same cause.

AMONG the most beautiful new microscope slides we have seen recently, says *The National Druggist*, is a slide of foraminifera, which, under an amplifying power of 50 to 100 diameters, presents a truly enchanting spectacle. After examining them for a few moments the first and most natural question is, "Where in the world did you find them?" The questioner expects to be told that they are scarce and difficult to obtain, and is immensely astonished when informed that they came from among the sand and dust of the sponge-basket in the old Laclede Pharmacy. And yet such is the fact, and they may be found in almost every new sponge. Beat out the first new sponge that you come across, and then put the "sand" under the microscope, and you will be amply repaid for your trouble.

ALTHOUGH the sugar-cane has been known and cultivated by man for thousands of years, its seeding has never been observed until 1893, and then, by a strange coincidence, it occurred and was noted by competent observers in widely separated points, Java and the British Indies. Some of the seeds were sent from both points to Barbadoes, and planted with extraordinary results. Scarcely two of the seedlings were alike, and the differences between individual plants were so great as to make the latter scarcely recognizable as belonging to the same species. One in particular is described as having long roots springing from every joint in the stem. In the ordinary cane these roots spring from the lowermost, and occasionally from the second or third joints above the earth. It is said that many new and superior varieties will result from this planting, and that possibly some may be produced that will seed regularly.

IT is now proposed to make ice by allowing natural gas to expand from its high initial pressure down to, or near, that of the atmosphere. Nature having done all the preliminary work of compression and cooling, the gas is ready to absorb heat from its surroundings immediately upon being released from confinement. All that would be necessary would be suitable coils or chambers into which the gas could be allowed to expand. It has been calculated quite plausibly that, with an ordinary gas-well, furnishing 1,500,000,000 cubic feet per day, about 50 tons of ice could be turned out daily at an expense of about 50 cents a ton. The gas, of course, after use would retain all its virtue for heating, and could be used, as at present, in manufactories and in private houses. In a certain way, therefore, this plan may be regarded as a proposal for affording something for nothing; a desideratum to which many in this world are constantly looking forward.

Two pumps in Short Mountain colliery, Pennsylvania, were recently buried beneath sixty feet of water for several weeks. The company, being pressed with orders, was compelled to do something at once to get the water out of the flooded shaft, and employed a diver to locate and start the pumps. The man had been down but five minutes when he reappeared at the surface, staggering. In answer to questions he stated the water was at a temperature of 108°, compelling him to return after going down twenty feet. He was told that this temperature did not exist for any great distance, and went down a second time. In eleven minutes he came back, reporting that he could not find the pumps. He was instructed to go ten feet farther down, and did so, locating the pumps. On the fourth and last trip he started one of the pumps and put a weight on the wheel to prevent it from jarring shut. The other pump could not be made to work, and was finally left. It was the diver's first experience with a flooded mine, and he says he doesn't care to repeat it.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

AMONG the curious Church customs of the past was the use of "tokens"—vouchers or checks—signifying that the holders were entitled to partake of the Communion. Alice Morse Earle, in her book, "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," speaks of the "Pelham Tokens;" and from her article in *The Atlantic*, August, we learn that when she wrote her book, she "fancied them (the tokens) most curious and extraordinary religious emblems, employed only in the Presbyterian Church, in Pelham, Mass." Now, she tells us, she has learned that the use of communion tokens was as widespread as the Christian Church. The information she gives is curious and interesting:

"The use of the communion tokens in the Pelham Presbyterian Church will indicate the manner of their employment elsewhere. . . . At the close of each Sabbath service throughout the month, the deacons walked up and down the aisle of the meeting-house, and doled out these pewter tokens, until each worthy and godly walking member had received one. Upon the Communion Sabbath (the holy rite being held but once in two or three months—usually quarterly) the recipient must present this token as his voucher or check, or, literally, his ticket of admission, ere he could partake of the communion, either at his own or a neighboring church of the same denomination. Without this check, he was temporarily unhouseled.

"The Pelham checks . . . were rude disks of pewter, about an inch and a half long, stamped with the initials P. P., standing for Pelham Presbyterian. These tokens had been made and used during the pastorate of that remarkable rogue, 'Rev.' Stephen Burroughs, who, like several of his parishioners, proved such a successful counterfeiter of the coin of the commonwealth at the close of the Eighteenth Century. . . .

"The Presbyterian churches in Scotland universally used the token long before any Church-members came to America, and it is a curious fact that Scotch tokens, especially made for Scotch congregations, are to be found in America, some dating as far back as the year 1661. . . . In Scotland the tokens were called tickets. Elders stood at the doors and 'tried,' as they termed it, the tokens or tickets; for counterfeits were sometimes offered by wicked Scotchmen, or tickets were borrowed from good-tempered or time-serving friends. Sometimes, relatives lent tokens to delinquents, to save them from the disgrace of not partaking of the communion. The presentation at the communion-table was called 'lifting the token.' The tokens used in Scotland were usually of metal,—tin, pewter, or lead cast in a mold or cut by a stamp; sometimes merely printed pasteboard-tickets. . . .

"Tokens were often refused to Scotch church-members, not only to men who became 'evil liyers,' but to those who had walked in Masonic processions or had ridden in the cars on Fast Day, or to a man and his wife who were reported as 'living on no very amiable terms,' showing how rare marital infelicity must have been in that neighborhood, and how severely reprehended. Sometimes would-be communicants dared to present themselves at the Lord's table without a ticket. . . .

"The use of tokens was at one time common in Holland, especially in the Walloon Church, which was composed of French and Flemish refugees. It seem doubtful whether they were ever used in the Lutheran churches. They were employed in French Huguenot churches as early as the year 1600. The Rev. Charles Frossard has published a description of forty-one different tokens used in the communion of the Reformed French Church. . . .

"Metal tokens used by Baptist and Methodist churches are not rare, and may be found in collections. In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the Episcopal churches in Scotland used tokens, as well as did their Presbyterian neighbors. St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, distributed tokens stamped with a cross. Tickets and tokens have also been used in certain Roman Catholic churches, among others the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, and at early dates in Continental churches.

"The use of the token was common in the Church of England. The 'token books' of St. Saviour's Church of Old Southwark for the years 1588 to 1630 nearly all still exist. These are account-books of common writing-paper, one for each district. The churchwardens went once each year to every house in the parish,

and in these books they entered, against the name of street, court, or alley, the names of all residents of sixteen years or older, who were bound by law to take the sacrament at the parish church, or abide the severe consequences, namely, imprisonment or exile. A ticket of lead or pewter—a 'sacramental token'—was given to each person, to be delivered at the communion-table. These books form now a valuable statistical and topographical record of that part of London, and have for us another interest; for in that parish, at that time, Shakespeare lived, and to him must have been delivered these tokens, stamped with the letters S. S.,—St. Saviour's."

THE PROBLEM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

THE different parts of this very difficult problem may be stated in this way: What is Church-music? What is religious music? What is the function of music in the service of the Church? How can the choirs and choir-masters be controlled so that the music in God's house shall be really sacred? How can the profane and sacrilegious music be banished? This problem has not been solved, but we find the question discussed in an able manner by Edward Dickinson in *Music* for August. The difficulty of the problem, Mr. Dickinson believes, "lies in the very nature of music and the unique service which the Church requires of it." We quote his words:

"In becoming a sacred art, music must resign certain qualities which seem to be a part of her very life. There is a sharp division between the purposes of music as a sacred art and as a secular art. All forms of secular music are cultivated entirely for the excellence that lies in them simply as art-forms. Their employment is for the joy that comes from the apprehension of the abstract beauty of musical strains, it is not for the purpose of imparting ideas that exist outside of music itself. . . . But Church-music stands upon a different basis. It must forego what seems its natural right to produce sensuous and esthetic pleasure as an end in itself; it must be a servant, not a master; it must become auxiliary to conceptions that transcend artistic enjoyment; it must become subordinate to the Sacred text, and employ its persuasive powers to enforce Divine truth upon the heart, and direct the emotions which it creates not to itself but toward the supreme object of worship. At the instant it tends to become dominant over the idea which it is supposed to assist, at that instant it abuses its privilege and is justly liable to ignominious expulsion.

"Yet music is less willing than any other art to assume this secondary relation. Architecture serves the purpose of utility; sculpture and painting may easily become decorative. But music acts with such immediateness and intensity that it often seems as though it were impossible for her to be anything but supreme when she puts forth all her energies. We may force her to become prosaic and commonplace, but that does not meet the difficulty. For it is the very beauty and emotional power of music which the Church wishes to use, but how shall this be prevented from asserting itself and sweeping away the listener's fancy upon a whirlwind of ecstasy in which piety has no place? Let any one study his sensations when a trained choir pours over him a flood of glorious harmony, and he will perhaps find it difficult to decide whether it is a devotional uplift or an esthetic afflatus that has seized him. Any one who subjects himself to such scrutiny will know at once what is that problem of music in the Church which has puzzled pious men for centuries, and which has entered into every historic movement of Church extension or reform. . . .

"In studying the history of Church-music we are struck by the fact that the secularizing tendency always makes its appearance in times of decline of spiritual enthusiasm, when periods of security and ease have followed peril, or when missionary ardor has abated. Such periods often coincide with those in which musical skill and science have become highly developed, especially when musical culture outside the Church has reached such a degree of brilliancy that the artistic instinct that must necessarily exist in a good church-musician is roused to emulation. At such moments, the Church is often ready to compromise, usually under the specious plea that she must make her service as attractive as the theaters and concert-halls in order to compete with them. When the drift has reached such a point that the Church-music has become thoroughly degraded, earnest-minded men protest,

and a sentiment of reform begins to assert itself. But this reform never becomes complete unless a revival occurs in the general life and spirit of the Church, and when this quickening takes place the reformed music reinforces it, and each acts with salutary power upon the other. . . .

"Probably no Church-member could be found anywhere who would assert in so many words that he wanted music in Church simply to amuse and entertain him, and to relieve the tedium of the other exercises; and, yet, one who observes the tone of the criticisms that are made in almost every society upon the work of the choir, will find that the majority of people receive it exactly as they do a concert or an opera. A failure to grasp the true ideal function of this branch of the service is, therefore, the secret of the inability of so much Church-music to realize its true mission; for we cannot expect the standard of the choir to rise higher than that of the congregation which supports it. Besides this unconscious worldliness, many abuses arise from perverted zeal, and this likewise comes from lack of serious thought. When a society engages a number of brilliant solo singers, . . . encourages the choir to perform pieces of a showy *ad captandum* character, graciously allowing a few moments for prayer and remarks by the minister, who is inspired by the consciousness that he is the least valued member of the troupe, for the time being, and all to advertise the Church as a place of entertainment,—what shall we say of it? . . . The irregular doings of many choirs, their ignorance of the proper limitations of artistic display in the house of God, or their frequent contemptuous indifference, can always, in the last resort, be laid at the door of the Church authorities. It is not uncommon to find organists and choir-masters who are irreligious men, sometimes open scoffers at Christianity. The last thing that some churches would ask a candidate for such a position is, Are you a Christian believer? . . .

"How many a clergyman has come down from his desk, after a Sunday service, sad at heart because he felt that the serious impression he had hoped to make upon his people had been nullified by the exploits of the choir or organist! The intrigue and bargaining for showy singers which goes on just before the 1st of May in the churches of New York and other cities; the negligence that turns loose raw, unthinking boys and girls upon the organ bench, with no fatherly injunction in regard to the solemnity of the office; the absurd 'music committee' system which puts the election of singers and the whole direction of musical methods into the hands of men who are utterly ignorant of music in general and of its adaptation to religious service:—these are some of the contrivances which bring the service music into a state at which the irreverent scoff and the judicious grieve. It may be that at the bottom of all this lies a lack of real respect for music which still characterizes us as a nation. At any rate it betokens a disregard of the meaning and office of music in divine worship. . . ."

In seeking a remedy for these abuses, the writer lays down two principles:

"First, Church-music—in which I now include words and tunes—must be universal in its application, the text must refer to experiences and emotions which are not peculiar to the author alone, but which all believers share. Church-song is the outpouring of the inward life of the spirit—a life so lost in the Divine that no one can claim it as in any way his own exclusive possession. . . . All Church-song is in one sense congregational. All believers are one in respect to the need of a larger life and in the blessedness of a common redemption. There is a music which enters into this common motive, which intensifies it, lends it a more vivid self-consciousness, imparts to it a sacred joy, and, by its heavenly flame, helps to kindle the spiritual impulse which brings it to light. Music that accomplishes such an end is proper Church-music, whatever its name or form may be.

"The second rule of Church-music, that it should be restrained and elevated, follows naturally from the other; for music that is impersonal, universal, and spiritually penetrating must inevitably be free from flippancy, sensuousness, and passion. It will subordinate rhythm and nervous excitement to melody and harmony, and these will not disguise the sacred text or triumph over it, but will illuminate and magnify it, and carry its inspired message immediately to the heart. Such music will symbolize not only the beauty of religious ideas, but also their solemnity and their majesty."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

RELIGIOUS persecution is a contradiction of terms." This is the first sentence in an article by A. F. Marshall, B.A. (Oxon.), in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, July, and the writer adds, "Persecution cannot be religious; or, conversely, religion cannot sanction persecution on the ground of sincere resistance to true belief." Mr. Marshall then proceeds to examine the "two kinds of 'religious' persecution, so called: that which is said to have been Catholic, and that which is said to have been Protestant." Of the first, he writes:

"Perhaps the three best instances on the Catholic side—the instances which are most popularly believed in—are those of the Spanish Inquisition; the (purely imaginary) persecution of Galileo; and the (unquestionably true) massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day. . . .

"And first, as to the Spanish Inquisition. There was no 'religious' persecution, nor, indeed, any persecution at all, in the principles and the objects of that tribunal. Probably, throughout the centuries, there has been no one fragment of historic fact more misconceived, more misrepresented, than the Inquisition. . . .

"It was founded by a Spanish King to resist two evils in particular: (1) the treason of Judaism and Islamism, and (2) the immoralities of the Manicheans or Albigenses. . . . These sectaries taught that there were two Christs, and that there was a bad Christ who suffered on the Cross; they denied the resurrection, condemned marriage, and called the begetting of children a crime. They hated the clergy, and murdered them when they could; destroyed monasteries and convents and churches.

"But to return to the Inquisition in Spain: are we justified in the contention that it did not, in any sense, sanction religious persecution? And first, the Inquisition was *not* primarily ecclesiastical; while secondly, it never condemned men for their opinions. It was essentially royal, not ecclesiastical: only two religious being associated with thirteen laymen, and the two religious taking always the side of mercy. . . . Our grand plea is that the Inquisition was primarily political, and only incidentally ecclesiastical.

"And now to glance for a moment at the 'massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day,' another of the most 'highly-colored' historic facts. The popular idea is that on the morning of the 24th of August, 1572, the wicked Papists in Paris arose at the sound of a bell, and put to death—and this, too, by preconcerted action—about four thousand most amiable non-Catholics; persons of a singularly peaceful disposition, and in every way excellent members of society; and that the Papists did this at the instigation of Catharine de Medicis, and with the approval of the reigning Catholic sovereign. Hence the verdict, 'religious persecution.' Now, in this case there was unquestionably 'persecution,' but almost the only element that was absent was the 'religious.' . . .

"When the massacre of St. Bartholomew had been accomplished, the King astutely informed the Sovereign Pontiff that he had won a victory of conspirators against religion, no less than against State and society; and so the Pope was misled in authorizing a *Te Deum*, believing in the simple honesty of the King. No sooner did the Pope learn the whole truth, . . . than he shed tears, and censured the King's cruelty in permitting so vast a public crime. . . . The point to be impressed is that the persecution was not religious, on the side either of the Catholics or the Huguenots; the cause at heart was political; the period was demoralized, and the weapons used were those of the world and of the devil.

"A few words must suffice for the 'Galileo controversy'—another of the misapprehended historical fragments. Galileo was *not* condemned for teaching the Copernican theory, but for treating the Scriptures irreverently, and for insolently disobeying authority. . . . In the days of Galileo, the Copernican theory was taught in the Pope's own university. But now comes the cause of the 'persecution.' Galileo would persist in scandalizing the 'common people' by irreverent remarks about the Scriptures. He was warned in a friendly way not to do so. He promised to desist, but broke his promise, and that, too, in a most insolent manner. Meanwhile, even Galileo, though behaving so unthankfully, received a pension for his scientific labors, and was placed in honorable position as a professor.

"No judgment was given by any pontiff in regard to the

Copernican theory, but only a condemnation of Galileo's private attitude in regard to the interpretation of Scripture. Protestants, who profess to honor the Scriptures, ought to be the first to honor the Popes for this reverence. But the enmity against 'Popery' takes precedence of such reverence, as well as of critical care for historic facts.

"Nor was Galileo 'imprisoned' in the sense popularly accepted by the Protestants. He was simply sent to reside for four months in the palace of his own particular friend, who happened to be the Tuscan ambassador. 'I have for a prison,' he wrote, in a letter still extant, 'the delightful palace of Trinità di Monte.'"

In regard to the persecution of Catholics by Protestants, Mr. Marshall admits that "the persecutions, for the most part, were originated by the princes, not by the people," and he holds the rulers responsible, and, speaking of the persecution of Catholics during Elizabeth's reign, he says, "It would be unjust to say that 'the Protestants' were the persecutors; it was the ruling powers which compelled the Protestants to persecute, and in those days the 'ruling powers' were absolute." He regards the "principles of expediency and self-interest" as the dominant principles in the persecutions by Queen Mary.

His summing up of the case on both sides is as follows:

"We are so apt to forget in this Nineteenth Century that it was the custom—it was the law—for a long period to put people to dreadful deaths for irreligion. . . . It suffices that we establish the fact. . . .

"The *principle*, however, of persecution, or say of punishing the irreligious, must be argued on broad grounds of policy. Governments may inflict temporal penalties, 'on the ground of policy,' just as the spiritual power may inflict spiritual penalties 'on the ground of piety'—on the ground of justice both to God and man. The Catholic Church has never approved of torture for irreligion; she has approved only of penance or reparation. Governments may do what they think best, in estimating the social value of religion, or in estimating the social harm done by irreligion; and they may attach what penalties they please to breaking their laws, which are designed for the national security and peace. This is 'policy.' But the Catholic Church (we need not say anything about Protestants, because they are so painfully inconsistent in their principles; believing in the necessity of *some* religion, but repudiating the living authority which can define it) thinks only of mercy toward the penitent, and of edification toward all classes of society. She abhors all religious persecution. Her Catholic kings of Catholic governments must please themselves; but if they choose to send an apostate to the stake, *she* will send a priest with him to console him, to give him Absolution and Holy Communion. The Catholic Church cannot be made responsible for such forms of judicial penalty as may seem good to Catholic sovereigns or governments. She may approve of the principle of reparation, but she is innocent of the details of retribution. Her mission is mercy and forgiveness. But if a sovereign's subjects will persist in breaking her laws, she cannot be held responsible for the consequences."

WHAT THE TALMUD TEACHES.

IN these days of Anti-Semitic propaganda the great influence of ancient Jewish literature upon the formation of our moral code is often overlooked. The Talmud, the moral and religious guide of the Hebrew, is often regarded as a collection of rules fitted only to preserve the spirit of intolerance. A contrary view is given in *Leisure Hour*, London, from which we quote:

"If we knew the Talmud as we know another Book, we should speak of it with greater civility. We should find in it a great deal that has shaped our life and mind. Nothing seems unknown to it, not even the terms of Redemption, Baptism, Grace, Faith, Salvation, and Regeneration. It is the Law, or a commentary of the Law, yet it is for the spirit of the Law as distinct from its letter, in its most impressive teaching. 'Do unto others as you would be done by,' was old Talmudic lore. It taught that this world was a vestibule to the next, and that development is continuous in a future state. It is best seen, of course, in the gems, and some of them are of the first water, though they have occa-

sionally to be picked out of the mud. 'Be thou the cursed, not he who curses. Be of them who are persecuted, not of them who persecute,' is from this store of Jewish thought. And so are these: 'The end and aim of all wisdom are repentance and good works.' 'It is a woman alone through whom God's blessings are vouchsafed to a house.' 'He who gives charity in secret is greater than Moses himself.'

"The book is not always on this high level. Sometimes it is merely shrewd and caustic and worldly-wise. 'The soldiers fight, and the kings are the heroes.' 'The Sun will go down all by himself without your assistance.' 'He in whose family there has been one hanged, should not say to his neighbor: "Pray hang this little fish up for me."'

"Our proverb of the indelicacy of talking of rope in certain circumstances only puts the matter in another way. 'Teach thy tongue to say, I do not know.' 'Commit a sin twice, and you will think it perfectly allowable.'

"It is a well-established fact that the sentences of the Fathers in the Mishna contain some of the sublimest ethical dicta in the history of religious philosophy."

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

CARDINAL MIECISLAS LEDOCHOWSKI, who died July 28, at Lucerne, was a Polish Count. He sprang from a long line of distinguished soldiers, and although he himself was an ecclesiastic, and not a warrior, he had occasion during his career to display qualities of the kind which had rendered his race famous. He was one of those upon whom Bismarck specially visited his wrath in the days of Kulturkampf, and the persistent courage with which the churchman maintained unequal war with the Man of Blood and Iron made his name celebrated throughout Europe.

The struggle began early in the seventies. Ledochowski, who was born at Gorki, in October, 1823, had been ordained priest in 1845, and after holding several important offices had been appointed Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, thus becoming Primate of Poland. At first he showed himself favorably disposed toward the Prussian Government. Subsequently, however, he became one of its bitterest adversaries, and even refused to allow the German language to be taught in the seminaries. For his conduct, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and on February 3, 1874, was taken to the prison at Ostrowa, where he was subjected to unusually harsh treatment. A fine of a thousand thalers was also imposed on him.

While in prison he was created a Cardinal; and on being liberated he repaired to Rome, where he was received by Pius IX. with great cordiality.

From his chambers at the Vatican he thenceforth continued to direct the affairs of his diocese, apparently paying little heed to the sentences which his old enemy continued to impose on him. In April, 1877, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 300 thalers. In October, 1878, a similar fine was imposed on him. Finally, in July, 1879, he was summoned, through the Prussian Ambassador at Rome, to appear before the Government tribunals, and, failing to appear, was sentenced to seventy days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 thalers.

The Prussian Government was incensed at the Cardinal's bold demeanor, and Von Schloezer, the Prussian Minister at Rome, did his best to undermine the Cardinal's influence with Leo XIII., but without much success. After Bismarck's fall, however, a change took place: Ledochowski supported Caprivi and his policy against his old enemy, Bismarck, and intervened to support all the personal desires and projects of the Emperor. The upshot of this was that last March Baron von Bülow received an order to invite him to an imperial luncheon at the Legation with Cardinals Mocenni, Mons, and De Montel, that is to say, with the most trusted friends of Prussia. This invitation meant a public pardon for all that had happened in the past.

The late Cardinal was made Prefect of the Propaganda in 1892, in succession to the late Cardinal Simeoni.



CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

Small Religious Sects in Paris.—The *Figaro*, Paris, has an account of the "lesser religions" (*petite religions*) of Paris, from which it appears that none of them are popular; they do not attract the masses, and are unable to gather even as many people as the Salvation Army, which is unpopular in France. Nor are these sects and religions new; they embody the efforts of individuals to try to put new life into worn-out cults. We are told that the ancient gods have now one votary in Paris who publicly declares his faith in them—Louis Ménard, an old Professor of Greek. The Swedenborgians still form a compact congregation, and meet in a little room behind the Pantheon to listen to Pastor Decembre. In Paris, there are about two hundred of this denomination, but the sect is said to number over a million throughout the world.

The Buddhists are divided into two sects. One of these is under the leadership of M. Guinet, the founder of the Museum of Religions. The other acknowledges Professor Rosny as its head, and is more aggressive. The Professor lectures regularly, and seems to have some success in making converts, especially among the women. He purposes publishing a book for women, to be called "La Nouvelle Marguerite," in which he will demonstrate the transmigration of souls.

Unitarianism.—In a lecture given in London about a month ago, under the auspices of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, says *Harper's Weekly*, Mrs. Humphry Ward held that by far the most important of the disadvantages of modern Unitarianism was "the indecision of much Unitarian thought and teaching." She complained that Unitarianism looked too much like the remains of something else, and she rallied her audience to the task laid, she said, upon English Unitarians "of giving religious shape to a mass of new knowledge and new conviction, which Catholicism to its infinite peril merely ignored, while the Church of England tried uneasily to find room for it in her sermons while excluding it from her prayers." Two things she enjoined upon the English Unitarians—first, to separate, "by the use of a method and an instinct trained in a hundred different fields, what Christ himself said of God, man, and nature, both from what was put into his mouth by others, and from the speculations of his followers about his own character and mission;" next, to learn what discipleship might mean, "and give themselves to it without calculation, without resistance, nay, with a sort of divine abandonment."

The Pope's Encyclical on Unity.—All admit that the present state of disunion and division in Christendom is disastrous for Christianity and for the world. Christianity, in the widest sense, embraces less than one-third of mankind. Apart from Eastern sects, divided from the great Greek Church and from each other, the separated Christian sects of the West are numerous, they are hopelessly divided from each other, and the chaos is continually becoming worse. Millions do not profess to believe or practice any form of religion. There is but one hope for Christian unity, for the regeneration of the nations, for the conversion of the world; and this hope is placed in the return of all wanderers to the one fold of the Catholic Church under the pastoral care of the Chief Shepherd, the Successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ.

The Holy Father expresses his hope and confidence that the reconciliation of all separated Christians may be brought about at some future time, and that the Church will celebrate a glorious triumph before the final consummation of the world and the passing away of the present order of Divine Providence. This is the most consoling and encouraging word which has come from his mouth.—*The Catholic World*, August.

A "VARIETY" ENTERTAINMENT.—The following clipping from a local paper comes to hand too late to be seasonable, but it is too good to keep over for nearly a year:

"Palm Sunday services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday. In the morning at 11 o'clock, the subject will be, 'Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, her Call and Mission in Serving her Country,' from 1 Sam. iii. 9. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, the subject will be, 'The Lifetime and Religion of St. Patrick.' Palm Sunday music by the choir. All welcomed."

What a grotesque combination, Joan of Arc and Palm Sunday music. Holy Week introduced by a discourse on St. Patrick! We are informed that in one Presbyterian society the question of palms for Palm Sunday was under consideration, but was voted down as savoring of "Catholicism."—*Living Church*, Chicago.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Catholic Herald* there are about 152,000 colored Catholics in the United States.

WHEN an Eastern divine visits the Pacific Coast and is invited to preach one of the pet sermons he packed in his trunk, his Occidental brethren are said to remark: "Now for some dried tongue."—*Mid-Continent*.

DR. A. J. F. BEHREND is credited with the following: "I believe in revivals of religion, but my heart is always pained when I think that men think of God and turn their attention to their spiritual welfare only when business is bad and when the days are short."

IT is a fact of considerable significance that the localities that have seen the most of the A. P. A. movement in the West have been the places where Catholic usurpations and tyranny have been most evident.—*Morning Star*, (Free will Baptist), Boston.

THE A. P. A.—Everywhere throughout the country decent people with a sense of patriotism will have to be alert to exercise their political prerogatives so as to crush the growing power of the American Protective Association. Whatever other ills we may have, let us not tolerate the fastening upon us of that monstrous evil: Religious feuds in politics. There should be but one watchword: Death to the A. P. A.—*Hebrew Journal*, New York.

PRAYERS FOR HUNGARY.—In consequence of the passing of the Civil Marriage Bill in Hungary the Pope is reported to have acceded to a request from the bishops and magnates and sanctioned a form of prayer appealing to the Virgin and St. Stephen, the patron saint, to save Hungary from the enemies of the Church. The prayer is to be repeated daily in Hungarian churches by all present. Thousands of copies have been printed and are being spread throughout the country.

THE ENCYCLICAL ON EDUCATION.—A Papal Encyclical letter, addressed to the Brazilian bishops, was published in Rome on August 6. In it the Pope urges the bishops to educate and enlighten the people with all the means at their command. Ignorance, he says, is the cause of the evils of the day. The bishops ought to establish schools wherever there are priests to direct them. The priests sent out from the South American College in Rome, the Pope says, are imbued with the proper spirit in the cause of educating the people and will give valuable aid wherever so placed as to be able to take part in the work.

RELIGIOUS "CIRCUS-TROUPES."—The paraphernalia of many of the so-called Christian Churches reminds one of a "circus troupe." These churches make the boast that they have caught "the spirit of the age," which, being interpreted, means the secularization of the churches—the effacing of the image of Christ, the absorption of all spirituality, the blunting of all moral perceptions, disrespect of all sacred things. In all church festivals, and in the "dedication" of church chapels, where mountebanks are hired as auctioneers to appeal to the vulgar throng for money to wipe out church debts incurred by ambitious pastors and parlor-dancing church-members, you see the performance of a "circus-troupe."—*Christian Leader*, Cincinnati.

AFRAID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—"The men of whom this country has most occasion to be afraid are almost universally Roman Catholics." So says the witless *Journal and Messenger*. Indeed! was Benedict Arnold a Catholic, or Wilkes Booth, or Guiteau, or the Chicago Haymarket Anarchists, or Debs, Sovereign, Gompers, Howard & Co. (whom our neighbor seems to class as dangerous), or George M. Pullman, or Jefferson Davis, or murderous doctors who kill the unborn, or divorce lawyers, or the masters of corrupt politics, or the swindling business men who wreck banks? Give us a bill of particulars, and if we can't show 20 to 1 of serious crimes dangerous to the country on the side of the fence not ours, then we'll have no faith in facts and figures.—*Catholic Telegraph*, Cincinnati.

APPROPRIATE (?) SERMONS.—The Chicago papers which report that Dr. Thomas was called upon to preach to a regiment of militia in camp, doing duty for the city and the State, tell us that he "preached a sermon on Evolution." Well, well, well! There were some soldiers once who came to John the Baptist to ask him to preach to them, and he preached upon—the story is told in the Gospel according to St. Luke, third chapter and fourteenth verse. But he did not preach upon Evolution. We heard a learned divine not many years ago preach an Easter sermon to five hundred Sunday-school children. And his theme was the difference between the Hebrew Sheol and the Jewish Gehenna. There are some things which seem to be forever hid from the wise and prudent, and one of them is, the time when to bottle up their wisdom, and give the people plain guidance in present duty.—*Interior*, Chicago.

UNION WITH ANGLICAN CHURCHES IMPOSSIBLE.—The appeal of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which includes only one in twenty-six of the Protestant communicants of this country, to the other twenty-five twenty-sixths for union is an impertinence—though not so intended—and will so remain until it shall have convinced them that it possesses something which God ordained to be essential to the existence of the Church.

In the mean time we extend to them the assurances of our Christian esteem and love, but in view of the publicity of their appeals to us must express to them also our sorrow that they hold what many of the most learned and pious of their fathers never held—to wit, a view of the episcopacy which compels them to exclude from participation in the services of their cathedrals in England, built by the money of the realm, such clergymen as Thomas Chalmers, Thomas Guthrie, Robert Hall, Charles H. Spurgeon, James Hamilton, and William Arthur, and which will require the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, if consistent, to "pass by and reprobate" John Hall, Richard H. Storrs, and Thomas Armitage (as they did Bishop Janes), and all of other churches, from participation in any service in their new cathedral which a layman could not perform.

From the yoke of such a view—the only possession of the Protestant Episcopal Church not within our reach—we devoutly thank God that it has pleased Him to set us free, and that He disposes us to "stand fast in that liberty."—*Christian Advocate*, New York.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE PRESS ON THE WAR.

SINCE war was formally declared, the great Powers have waked up to a sense of their responsibility. Russia has in the Far East a powerful fleet, which is ready to support the politics of the Czar at any moment. This probably has influenced England and France in their decision to remain strictly neutral. The Russian Press continues to demand that the independence of Korea be upheld, and as the Russian Press cannot express an opinion objectionable to the censors, we may be certain that the Muscovite Government is prepared to keep all others out of Korea. France, Germany, and Spain have dispatched large squadrons to the seat of war, to protect their own merchant-vessels and foreign interests. There is no reason to suppose that the neutrality of these Powers will be other than genuine. An international fleet of such magnitude as has not been seen since the end of the last century will insure strictly fair play, and the United States has the satisfaction of knowing that its contingent of this fleet worthily represents our country and its interests.

The first naval battle took place on July 25. The Chinese cruisers *Che-Yuen* and *Kuwani* approached Pantao Island from the direction of Kusan, to guard the transport *Kow-Shung*, which was convoyed by the cruiser *Tsao-Kiang*. The Chinese squadron was met by the Japanese cruisers *Akizusu-Yoshino*, and *Naniwa*. The *Naniwa* signalled to the *Kow-Shung* to stop. The *Che-Yuen* then fired a torpedo at the *Naniwa*, and a general action took place, during which the Chinese vessels were badly damaged; the Japanese escaping without harm, owing to the bad marksmanship of their opponents. The transport had on board 1,100 men and six guns of the Chinese army. As they refused to surrender, the *Naniwa* sunk the *Kow-Shung* by a few well-aimed torpedoes. The vessel sailed under British colors, but England will probably be satisfied with the polite apology which the Japanese Ambassador has tendered in London, especially as Japan is willing to recompense the widows of the Europeans who lost their lives during the engagement. Another engagement took place on the 30th, in which the Chinese battleship *Che-Yuen* was damaged sufficiently to need extensive repairs.

On land, one battle took place near Kashan, on the West coast of Korea. Both sides claimed the victory, but as the Japanese advanced their position, Major-General Oshima's claim to have beaten the Chinese with great slaughter must be accepted as true.

There is a rumor of a battle between a Chinese and a Japanese vessel, in which the former sank the latter by ramming her. But particulars are withheld, and as it is extremely unlikely that the fast and well-officered Japanese cruiser will keep within the range of a heavy Chinese armor-clad's ram, the victory must be regarded as one invented for the special benefit of the people on the losing side.

At the beginning of its imbroglio with China, the Japanese Government exercised a rigorous censorship over the Press of the country, suspending all newspapers which published news or comments about the Korean trouble. This *interdictum* seems to have been removed, and the Press has not been slow in availing itself of the regained liberty. A remarkable article appears in the *Jiji Shimpō*, Tokio, in which the writer urges the Government to send newspaper-correspondents to the great cities of Europe and America, so that the influential foreign papers may be supplied with authentic information of the true state of affairs. Especially London should have these correspondents.

"The English language [says the writer] is spoken in many quarters of the world, and English papers are published every-

where; and though the English may not always be right, the English Press all over the world unanimously defend their action and succeed in passing wrong as right. In the American civil war, the Federals feared the sympathy of the English and French who supplied the Confederacy with arms and warships much less than they did the English Press which incited people against them. The power of the Press is clear from this one example. Japan's action in the Korean affairs was dictated by justice, and there is nothing she need be ashamed of; but it is to her greatest interest that she should publish the true facts to the world and prevent mistaken impressions."

The *Kokowin Shimbun*, Tokio, advises the Government to reject all offers of mediation on the part of a third Power, and says:

"China's wary statesmen will try their usual policy of procrastination. That policy was successful against Russia in connection with the Kuldja affair, and against France at the time of the late Franco-Chinese War. China cannot mobilize her troops as quickly as Japan, and consequently it is her interest to devote as much time as possible to *pourparlers*. To that end she may possibly invite the mediation of a third Power."

The *Kokkōi*, Tokio, accuses England of undue sympathy with China, in order to increase her power in the East, which would be much increased by a financial, political, and commercial alliance with China. Its argument is as follows:

"England is anxious to make China her ally before commencing her operations elsewhere, and though the British Government has with that object made overtures to the Chinese Government, she has never got a satisfactory reply. The British Government was disappointed. . . . England, however, did not entirely sever her connection with China, though she was less anxious than hitherto, and resolved to act as occasion required."

Many Japanese papers advise the Government boldly to declare its intention to annex Korea. The *Niroka Shimpō*, Tokio, thinks it ridiculous to speak of Korean independence. Korea has for some time been really a tributary of China. Japan ought first to wrest Korea from China and then consider the question of restoring it to independence. This view is also held by the semi-official *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, which says:

"We may take it that Japan has got a foothold in Korea and will remain there. Morally her conduct is inexcusable, practically it is of the same character as that which Great Britain exhibits when she slices up Africa for herself and her neighbors. . . . Japan must drop the foolery as to altruistic motives. Her good-will is hatred of China, her charity the possession of a valuable country belonging to some one else, and her benevolence the development of her own commerce. This sounds objectionable, but it has been the only altruism known to commercial nations since Rome destroyed Carthage, England annexed India, and France partitioned Siam."

The *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, praises England's unselfishness in offering to mediate between the belligerents:

"A long war would help England, since it would check that formidable competition which already has sapped the foundations of her trade east of the Suez Canal. A week's war would close every mill in Japan. A year's struggle would ruin her coasting trade, drain her population of the very flower of its manhood, and tax her finances to the breaking strain. All of which mischances would tend to assist England. But the latter has not allowed the prospect of immediate gain to stand in the balance against probable complications. On the contrary she gives well-considered warning, and Japan will be wise to avail herself of advice so genuine."

The *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, urges the Chinese



THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT.
(Taken from a Japanese contemporary.)
—Minneapolis Tribune.

Government to pursue the war with vigor, as weakness would cause rebellion. It says:

"It would engender a very strong feeling of disgust with the dynasty and to make the people ripe for an insurrection against their present rulers. The people expect to see the Japanese ejected from Korea by China, and if this is not done without much delay there will be a very bitter feeling in the country."

The *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, gives its reasons for believing that Japan will be victorious in the following words:

"The Government of that country is, we think, incorruptible. The employees neither offer nor receive bribes, any more than what is to be found in the civilized countries of Europe. Now,



JAPANESE CARTOON SHOWING THE DUPLICITY OF CHINA. This cartoon was taken from the *Kokkai*, Tokio, and represents China as Janus, the two-faced God.

when it is impossible, even indirectly, to exercise corrupt influences, there is but slight fear of the demoralization of the public departments of a State. Money voted for a definite object in Japan's Government is on that object dispensed. Hence, we see her organization is so much superior to China. On the other hand, China's government employees make no hesitation in enriching themselves at the expense of the State, with the evident consequence of complete disorder. . . . 'The love of money' is certainly, in China's case, the root of an evil, on account of which she cannot raise herself above the rank of a mere peddler."

Further naval engagements on a large scale are not likely to occur, as the stormy season has set in, and the commanders of both navies will hardly risk their ships unnecessarily. The Chinese waters are very treacherous at this time of the year, and more than one man-of-war has been lost in the typhoon.

ARE FOREIGNERS SAFE IN CHINA?

THE position of the European contingent among the foreigners in China is not more pleasant than that of the Japanese. THE LITERARY DIGEST has more than once shown the precarious position of Christian missionaries in the Flowery Kingdom, and this position does not seem to have improved. It is not unlikely that many valuable lives will be lost unless very strong measures are adopted by the foreign ministers at Peking, backed up by fearless action of the Consuls all along the coast. An American Presbyterian church has been destroyed at Sheklung, near Tung Kung, lives being lost during the riot. The Roman Catholic Church was also attacked, but well guarded by the authorities.

At Macao, the editor of the *Independente*, a Portuguese paper, seems to have aroused the special hatred of the Chinese, who have posted the following placard:

"For some time the Plague has been raging in Hong Kong and Canton, and this calamity has filled every heart with consterna-

tion. Now another misfortune has befallen us. There are persons who have been distributing little sacks of poison, throwing them into the wells, so that all those who drink of them should die. The epidemic might be attributed to fate, but the spreading of aromatic substances and the throwing of poisons into the wells are the work of men who endeavor to increase the evil. We are the friends of the people, and could not refrain from inquiring into the cause of all this, so as to eradicate the evil. We have ascertained that all this comes from the French missionaries, who, by means of cunning designs (their hearts being like those of wolves), are desirous to spread the panic among the Chinese. They have conspired with the lawyer José da Silva, who has engaged agents to spread the poison. He is, therefore, worthy of hatred and death. The following has been resolved among men of letters and the people: Those who desire to get rid of the traitor are invited to avail themselves of dynamite, torpedoes, and subterranean mines. In the first place his house ought to be burned down, then they should discharge a pistol aimed at his heart. Try hard, be steadfast and have courage.—Published by the *Ning-Sing-Tong* (Good Knowing Society)."

There is much ill-feeling throughout the South of China over the treatment of the plague patients at Hong Kong, and this has been made use of to incite the ignorant and illiterate classes against all Europeans. At Hanam a murderous attack was made upon two female missionaries. Many foreigners have inscribed their names among the lists of volunteers against Japan, as an attack of the Japanese troops upon any part of the coast would else lead the Chinese to murder them as spies. If the foreigners could be prevailed upon to enter into the defense of China with some enthusiasm, their help should prove to be of some value, as the number of residents connected with trading interests is nearly nine thousand. According to statistics compiled by the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd*, Shanghai, they are divided in nationalities as follows:

English.....	4,163	Dutch.....	52
German.....	777	Danish.....	127
American.....	1,336	Scandinavian.....	328
French.....	766	Italian.....	189
Russian.....	118	Belgian.....	50
Portuguese.....	410	Not classified.....	104
Austrian.....	76		
Spanish.....	357	Total.....	8,874

Besides these there are 1,017 Japanese.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN TRAMPS.

THE *Star and Herald*, Panama, under this heading says:

"The people of the United States should draw consolation from the fact that theirs is not the only country in the world where organized armies of bums tramp around from place to place, begging their living. In Russia, thousands of men and women regularly set out with the ostensible object of earning their living by work, which they cannot find at home, but really to beg."

The paper then proceeds to give an account of these people, who are called Shouvaliki, from the villages in which they have their headquarters:

"They frequently travel in troops of ten or twelve, alleging that they have been burned out of their homes, and giving a graphic account of the fire. At other times they go out singly and beg for alms, pretending to be deaf and dumb or insane, with placards round their necks testifying to their infirmity. They travel on foot to the Don, and frequently return with a cart and one if not more horses. As soon as the field-work is over in the Autumn, whole villages organize and start out to beg. The whole population of the village of Marinin lives by means of begging. Cripples and blind persons are in great request, and flock from the surrounding country into the villages to join those members of the beggar *artel* who have no blind persons or cripples in their own family. As soon as the fasting season begins they return home with their booty, which includes objects of the most varied description, for they never refuse any gifts. These they sell at the next fair, and live during the Spring and Summer on their profits and on what they can steal from persons in their own neighborhood."

CANADA AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

THE Pan-Colonial Conference, recently held in Ottawa, reiterated its adherence to the policy, "the British Empire for Britons," and this decision is, perhaps, more interesting to the United States than to any other country, because no other country has a larger export-trade in those parts of the world where the British flag flies. The point of greatest interest is that inter-colonial Protection would affect our trade with Canada, where there is a growing anti-American sentiment, which, unfortunately, appears to have received an impetus by this Conference of the Imperial Federation League. The antagonism against Protection comes mostly, not from the Colonies, but from England herself. The Manchester and Sheffield men fear to lose some of their foreign trade. This is perfectly understood in Canada, where many persons believe that the course of events will cause the British free-traders to change their minds.

The Star, Montreal, says:

"As for fostering inter-Britannic trade by every rational and business-like method, we are for it, and we believe the country is for it. About the means there may easily be a dispute, but as to the end, Britons are pretty well agreed, and all the Conference did was to point to this end."

The Empire, Toronto, admits that there are many difficulties to be removed ere Britain and her Colonies can adjust their separate tariffs, but thinks that these difficulties, though real, are trifling, and can be removed.

"The Conservative attitude [says *The Empire*] is to stretch hands across the sea, and build up a great British Union so that we may trade freely with fellow Britons in every quarter of the globe; the attitude of Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright is to go on facing toward Washington. . . . There are very many Liberals, we are convinced, who are loyally devoted to the British Empire, who have never been enamored of the Washington fad, and who will never be converted to the continental unity idea. The Colonial Conference, to those men who formed the backbone of the party led by Brown, Mackenzie, and Blake, is no empty foolishness resting on a flimsy foundation of cheap sentiment, but a valuable instalment of British union—a policy not for today or to-morrow alone, but for all time, because it gathers together peoples and countries with a common affection for British liberty and law, and a common allegiance to a glorious flag."

The Herald, Halifax, takes the English Press to task for its short-sighted Free-Trade views:

"Now that India has joined the other colonial portions of the Empire in demanding tariff protection, the preferential trade idea may not seem so awfully absurd to those exceedingly wise men who write at a penny a line for London newspapers. The British Empire comprises one-fifth the area of the globe, and one-fourth the world's population. It does one-third of the whole business of the world, and owns one-half its merchant-marine. For such a respectable community to imagine that it could do considerable trade within itself by each portion preferring the others' products does not seem so very unreasonable in itself, except to the very wise men aforesaid. And we strongly suspect that when India adopts a robust protective tariff, and China takes to manufacturing cotton for the rest of Asia, even these very wise men in London may begin to see that highly favored treatment from one-fourth the people of the world is better than no trade at all."

The Witness, Montreal, is against Protection, and favors what it calls "a fair, square, stand-up battle between British Free-Trade and American Protection in Canada."

The Globe, Toronto, thinks that—

"If the Colonies want to trade with one another more extensively than they do now, all they have to do is to lower their own tariffs, according to the needs and circumstances of each. In short, if they desire to increase trade within the Empire they have simply to follow the example of England as fast as the exigencies of revenue will permit."

The Sun, St. Johns, N. B., makes use of Colonel Denison's

speech to comment upon the aims of our people with regard to Pan-Americanism. Colonel Denison had described the United States as a country hostile to England. *The Sun* does not think that there is any natural hostility between England and the United States, but there is a natural rivalry, and there is a conflict of interest and desire:

"The United States people covet the rest of the continent. They deprecate if they do not resent the existence of a country beside them which they cannot control. They have tried to obtain this country by invasion. They have sought to acquire it by intrigue. They have attempted legislative coercion. They have utilized every traitor that Canada could lend them, and every gullible Canadian whom the traitor could seduce or deceive. This has not been done in a spirit of hostility so much as in a spirit of acquisitiveness. In the national sense our neighbors are in the main not malicious, but they are avaricious. In a personal sense most of them are very excellent people."

THE SCARE ABOUT AN ALLEGED MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE scare raised in India by the mysterious smearing of the trees with "sacred mud" mixed with cow-hair, has stirred the Indian Government into unusual activity. Large shipments of small-arms, artillery, and ammunition have been sent from England, and the natives are watched carefully by the British troops, which, in many parts of India, do police-duty. The note of warning sounded by *The London Spectator* has been repeated by some of the best papers in India. *The Capital*, Calcutta, says:

"There has been too much legislation, too much interference with the customs of the people, too much in the way of rounding off corners, far too much of the meddlesome, and far too little statesmanship and common-sense. What the people of this country want, from the Nizam on the throne to the ryot in the field, is to be left alone and the Government of India seems to be un-



JOHN BULL:—"D-n it! A spook! Or, was it my own shadow?"
—Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

able to appreciate this fact. With the spirit of unrest abroad, with a feeling of discontent pervading all classes, the responsible Government of India need to 'gang warily,' for there is not a class or an interest which they have not, in some way, touched. Be it the case of the native princes, be it the rights of property, be it in the manners and customs of the people, be it in their food and drink, or in the raising of revenue, everything seems to have been done as if it were the aim and object of the Government to sow the seeds of distrust and suspicion. Great, indeed, will be the service rendered by him who succeeds in restoring the *status quo ante*, in regaining the confidence of the princes and the people."

THE CRUSADE AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE IN GERMANY.

THE German Agrarians are accustomed to predict the speedy ruin of all farming-interests throughout the country unless the State assists them by excluding American wheat and Russian rye, and also passes measures such as limiting the mortgaging-power of land-owners to a certain percentage of the assessed value of a piece of property. The Agrarians mostly belong to the Conservative Party, which has always boasted of its loyalty to the Crown. This loyalty has, however, lately received some severe shocks, since the Government favors the manufacturing and trading interests of the country, in the belief that much of the distress among land-owners is due to extravagance. The speech made by Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor's brother-in-law, during a dinner of the *Adels-Genossenschaft* (Nobles' Alliance) is in line with the recent efforts by the Emperor himself against extravagance, but has tended to increase the estrangement between the Crown and the aristocracy, and the old accusation that the Emperor favors a "Socialistic" state of affairs has been revived against him. The Duke said:

"The cry for a return to a simpler mode of life and a lessening of our luxurious habits is, no doubt, justifiable. I would like to point out to you especially the practice of 'keeping up appearances,' trying to seem wealthy without means, and passing for greater than is warranted. If we begin a one-sided campaign against luxury, we may ruin numbers of small tradesmen whose existence is based upon the expenditure of those who have large incomes. But we may endeavor to lessen the envy of those who go beyond their means because they fancy that they will not be as highly respected as their wealthier neighbors unless they make as ostentatious an appearance.

"Luxury cannot insure the respect of our fellow men; a noble character alone can do this. The gentry of the Mark* became a manly race in spite of the poverty of the soil owned by them. Nevertheless, luxury itself is not necessarily the cause of ruin, but only luxury which is out of proportion to one's income. . . . It is to be desired that the younger sons of gentlemen, and even those who are to become lords of the manor, should acquire the mercantile and industrial knowledge necessary to manage an industrial enterprise. I am thinking, in the first place, of such establishments as may be combined with farming states. Unfortunately the *Adels-Genossenschaft* will, I am sorry to say, be compelled to fight an old prejudice, which classes gentlemen who manage industrial concerns as socially inferior. . . . Legislation for the benefit of Agrarian interests is, no doubt, very desirable, but the main thing is to stimulate private enterprise."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, the organ of the Conservative Prussian nobles, says that the *Adels-Genossenschaft* was so little pleased with this speech that it at first decided not to publish it.

The *Liberal Nation*, Berlin, says:

"Duke Günther refrained from holding forth in a Puritanical philippic against luxury. And that was sensible, for such a Sunday-school lesson would have been useless; a tasteful, temperate expenditure of wealth cannot be objectionable. . . . There are only a few passages which could be commented upon adversely by Liberals, and these passages may easily be explained if we remember the character of the audience."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

* The oldest part of Prussia, which formed the nucleus of the present kingdom.

THE POPULARITY OF WILLIAM II.

THE German Emperor has notified the Chancellor that, in his opinion, no special laws need be enacted against the revolutionary element, and the Government will, therefore, follow its past liberal policy, unmindful of the outcry from the Conservatives that the Emperor is favoring the Socialists. Prince Bismarck sneers at this policy, and says in his paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, that the present heads of the German Government are only safe from Anarchist violence because they fulfil the demands of the revolutionary element. The Liberal papers, however, are inclined to think that the immunity of the Emperor from bombs is due to the confidence of the common people. Numerous instances are cited to show this confidence and popularity, from the old woman who sent a pair of self-knitted stockings to the Emperor because "it's no wonder that he catches cold, wearing those new-fangled cotton things," to the servant-girl who makes use of the Emperor to obtain the name of a soldier whom she has accidentally met and of whom she has become deeply enamored. The following two incidents show how this popularity has spread abroad. The *Lehrer Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Emperor received a letter from the twelve-year-old niece of a schoolmaster, who was just then with the troops at the maneuvers. The girl asked the Emperor to free her uncle for the time being: she had come from America to pay a visit, and feared that she would have to return without having met her relative. She had been told in her own country that the Emperor was a good man, who would not mind doing her the favor. The letter was written in English. Within a week the schoolmaster of Rixdorf received the desired permission to return home."

The *Revue*, Lausanne, says:

"The twelve-year-old son of a clerk of the Swiss Court of Appeals did not show much liking for classics, and objected to the life of a lawyer, minister, or professor, for which his parents intended him. Without informing any one of his plans, young Roger de W— addressed a letter to *Monsieur l'Empereur Guillaume à Berlin* (Mister Emperor William, of Berlin), marking the missive 'Personal.' He informed the Emperor that his grandfather had been a general in the Swiss army, and that he desired to become a soldier. The letter did not go into the waste-paper basket. Inquiries were made of the Swiss Minister, and the result was that the boy's parents were offered permission to enter their son in the Cadet school at Carlsruhe, where he has already gone. Later he will be sent to the school at Potsdam, where the only foreigner besides him is the son of the Shah of Persia."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PERIER DYNASTY.

THE *Vorwärts*, Berlin, contains the following interesting paper, which shows how financiers have supplanted the old French nobility:

"The princely dynasties of France have ceased to be—the Bourgeois dynasties begin. The son of Napoleon I. never reigned, the son of Charles X. did not become king, nor did his grandson, the Comte de Chambord. Neither the Duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, nor the Comte de Paris, his grandson, has occupied the throne.

"On the other hand, Sadi Carnot and Casimir-Perier needed nothing else to qualify them for their high position than to be born the descendants of their grandfathers.

"Carnot's grandfather was Lazare Carnot, the Convent man, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. and assisted Robespierre and St. Just in sending the aristocrats to the guillotine. Nevertheless, Sadi Carnot belonged to a dynasty which had vanquished the aristocracy and founded the Republic. He was thoroughly honest, and therefore objectionable to the moneyed class, although reactionary in his views. Even during his lifetime a syndicate of bankers determined to depose him.

"Jean Casimir-Perier is the grandson of Casimir-Perier, who ordered to be shot down the weavers of Lyon, when they rose with the motto: *Vivre en travaillant ou mourir combattant*

[Let us live working, or die fighting]. His honesty stood at par with his friendship for the workmen. In 1829 he betrayed the Liberal Party, among whom he was a leader, to become Minister under Charles X. In 1831, he betrayed Charles X. to become Minister under Louis Philippe. The ability to make money is very remarkable in this family. Claude Perier, the founder of the race, began as a small tradesman, and in 1775 he was rich enough to purchase the beautiful Chateau de Vizelle from the Duke of Lesdiguières. His great-grandson, the present President, used his term as Minister of State a few months ago to sell the chateau to the provincial government of the Dauphiné, at a most exorbitant price, although it was to be transformed into a public hospital. He never misses a chance to make money, and Rochefort's prediction is sure to be fulfilled: Ere his term is up he will have doubled his forty millions. The election of Casimir-Perier inaugurates the perfect rule of capital in France. 'Casimir-Perier, President of the Republic!' exclaims the *Gaulois* joyfully, 'that means dissolution of the Chambers and monopoly of the mines, great stock-companies and banks.'—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SWEEPING LAND-REFORM.

A RADICAL reform has been carried through on the estates of one of the wealthiest land-owners in Germany, the Prince of Fürstenberg, who owns a large part of the Black Forest in the States of Baden and Württemberg. The Prince intends to give single-tax a fair trial, and the magnitude of his social-political experiments can only be appreciated when we remember that the tenants on his estates number more than five thousand. The *Abend Zeitung*, Augsburg, comments on these reforms in the relation between tenant and landlord as follows:

"The Fürstenberg Estate in future renounces public taxes paid formerly by the tenants. This includes county, church, school, State, fire-insurance, and parish taxes. Special provision is made to relieve holdings which had to pay separate contributions for the assistance of the poor. The Estate, in future, pays all such dues out of its own funds. Having noticed that the tenants, unfortunately, often neglect to insure their fields against damages caused by hailstorms, he encourages them to insure their produce by paying 20 per cent. of all dues on a recorded insurance. The Estate is situated in a part specially adapted for the cultivation of fruit-trees, and the Fürstenberg administration has appointed specially trained men to attend to the proper treatment of existing fruit-trees, and to increase the number of trees, wherever possible, without additional expense to the tenant. The obligations regarding repairs of building on a leasehold have been largely reduced, as well as those for renewal of such buildings, and expenses of this kind, if amounting to more than a year's rent, will in future be borne by the Estate. The term of lease has been increased by several years, and, in order to insure to the tenant as much profit as possible, the leasehold will be offered for rent two years before the end of a term, such tenants as fulfil their obligations having the privilege of renewal. Formerly, at the death of a tenant, the Estate had the privilege to cancel the contract. This privilege the Prince foregoes, and permits the heirs of tenants to continue the occupation, instituting thereby an hereditary tenantry. These are only the main features of the reforms, by which the Prince intends to shield the economically weaker party to a contract of lease from financial loss or embarrassment."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A FALSE PROPHET.

AMONG the many enemies of the new Sultan of Morocco was one who is now safely behind prison-bars, but whose influence was likely to verify the gloomy predictions of the foreigners that the life of every Christian would be in danger unless the Powers interfered. This is Si Mohamed ben Abdallah, a kind of Moroccan Mahdi. He had succeeded in convincing many people that he was the Mula Sadi, the long-expected Prophet, who would free the Islam of Christians, Jews, and unworthy Mohammedans. The *Reveil du Maroc*, Tangier, describes his methods as follows: "Si Mohamed knew that it is impossible to make war without sufficient funds. These he raised by prevailing upon such of his

followers as possessed credit to borrow large sums from the Jews. This was all the easier, as he pointed out to them that the borrowed money need not be returned, as all the Jews would be killed. He held court wherever he went, and he received delegations and deputations in great numbers. Si Mohamed intended to plunder Alcazar, and to proceed from there to Fez, where he hoped to be crowned Sultan in the mosque of Muley Edris, and where he hoped to be well supported by the population. His following was increasing very considerably, and the superstitious fear of the pretended power and omniscience of Si Mohamed prevented the authorities from acting against him. But the citizens were not all superstitious; they urged the Governor to arrest the fellow before it was too late, as Alcazar would be easily plundered. At least, on the evening of the Aid Kebir Fête, the false prophet was arrested with his whole following. His cabalistic writings were burned, and he has not been able to escape. Armed hordes entered the city, ready for plunder, the very next day, but took care to make themselves scarce as soon as they heard of Si Mohammed's arrest."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE cholera is decreasing in Northern Europe, but disquieting news comes from the South of France. In Marseilles, the cholera seems to be increasing, although the fact is concealed by the authorities. Some Spanish physicians were sent by the Madrid Government to Marseilles. They report that the epidemic undoubtedly exists at Marseilles, and declare that the French authorities denied them permission to investigate cases of "cholera" in the hospitals.

THE earthquakes which have disturbed Southern Europe during the past few months are travelling Westward. Terrific shocks have occurred in Sicily, and many people were killed. The towns of Pleri, Aci, and Pisano are reported as destroyed. The province of Catania, where these towns are situated, has often before been visited by earthquakes; the last severe shocks were in 1845.

BRAZIL has elected Senhor Prudente de Moraes to the Presidency. But there the matter rests. Marshal Peixoto continues to administer the affairs of State under martial law, from which even members of Congress are not exempt, although a law to that effect was passed. The rebellion is, consequently, still alive in Rio Grande do Sul, and other Southern States, although the Rio de Janeiro Government reports, with faithful regularity, the utter annihilation of the rebel forces every week. The Argentine authorities have dispatched troops to the province of Corrientes, to disperse the bands of Brazilian rebels which infest the country.

A WEDDING has taken place in the family of the Czar of Russia. Princess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, was led to the altar by Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, son of Grand Duke Michael, the uncle of the Czar.

THERE is a decided agitation in South America for a gold standard. The Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil has petitioned the Government of Ecuador to adopt a gold standard; and, according to *The Panama Star and Herald*, many high officials favor such a measure. Chili has openly declined to join a silver conference.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, the Panama swindler, has been sentenced in *contumaciam*, because of his complicity in the Panama Canal frauds. He is to pay a fine of eight thousand francs, and to be imprisoned for five years. But Dr. Herz thinks he is much more comfortable in England than in a French prison, and declines to cross the Channel.

A MONSTER trial against Anarchists has begun in Paris. Thirty persons are indicted. Five of the accused will be tried in *contumaciam*, like Dr. Herz. Among these is Paul Reclus, the nephew of the celebrated geographer and scientist, Elisée Reclus, and himself a civil engineer of some fame. Another special feature of the trial is that a number of editors of Anarchist papers have been indicted. The new law prohibiting the publication of the proceedings at such trials will be enforced at this trial.

A CURIOUS movement for the restriction of the suffrage agitates the German Press. The very papers which, during the Revolutionary epoch, clamored for universal suffrage, now demand that this suffrage should be restricted to men above the age of thirty. The movement is led by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, the noted National Liberal journal.

A MOVEMENT in the direction of genuine reform has been inaugurated by the Italian Government. To save on the budget, by reducing the number of State officials, the sixty-nine provinces shall be reduced to twenty-three; the number of tribunals will be reduced from one hundred and eighty to sixty-nine, the Courts of Cassation at Palermo, Naples, Florence and Turin shall be abolished, twenty-three universities converted into private institutions, and only at Rome and Naples to be created new State universities. The proposers of the scheme do not, however, tell us whether the proverbially slow justice of the Italian courts will work quicker with a smaller staff of officials.

FOUR hundred American pilgrims were received in great state by the Pope, who expressed his satisfaction at the presence of so many Americans, to the leader of the pilgrimage, Father Porcile, of St. Francis de Sales, of Brooklyn, N. Y. According to *The Daily Chronicle*, London, the Pope spoke to each of the pilgrims, addressing them in the French language. He spoke feelingly of the energy and devotion of the clergy and laity in the United States, said he hoped to create several new dioceses, and exhorted the American Catholics to draw people to the Church by their example of unblemished life and Christian charity. He asked the pilgrims to pray for him in Lourdes. His Holiness looked healthy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BICENTENARY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" was two hundred years old on July 27. On that date, 1694, the Bank of England became a joint-stock association with a capital of £1,200,000, which sum was subscribed between June 20 and July

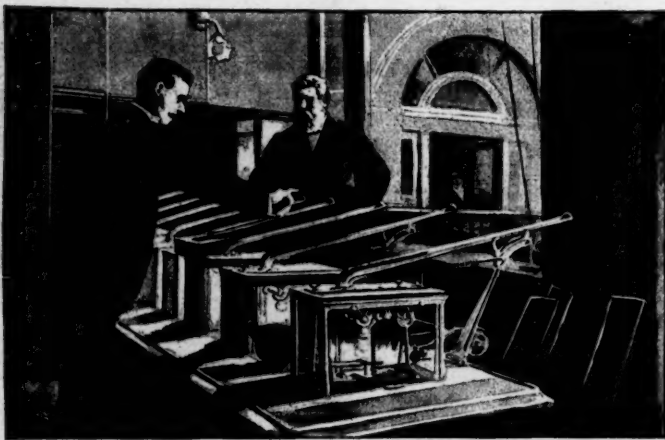


WILLIAM PATERSON.

3. The list of subscriptions, the original of which exists in the archives of the Bank, was headed by the names, William III. and Mary. The projector of the Bank was William Paterson, a Scotchman. The first Governor was Sir John Houblon, who was Lord Mayor in 1696.

The following account of some of the remarkable things hidden within the present Bank of England is from *Black and White*, London:

"To take matters in order we will first describe the spacious halls where Bank of England notes are printed. Folks who deem it a hard thing to make a 'fiver' should see the ease with which our old lady turns them out. Everything lies in the paper. That is as valuable as the note itself, and each scrap is zealously guarded and accounted for. Boys stand up aloft on the roaring machines and feed them with the precious tissue, which enters the magic apparatus blank and reappears a Bank of England note. Here, also, are printed postal-orders for the Post-Office and rupee-notes for the Government of India. . . . Each scrap of the precious paper is registered by the machines, counted before it enters them, and again upon its reappearance. Even more interesting is the gold-weighting chamber. All gold is weighed on arriving in the Bank of England, and the task falls to a row of highly ingenious automatic machines [see cut], the invention of one Cotton, a past Governor of the Bank. Here one stands before a row of long slanting troughs filled, some with sovereigns, some with half-sovereigns. A tinkle, tinkle of precious metal plays in the ear as we hear the golden shower dropping drop by drop. The good coins fall in one partition after the ordeal has been passed, the light ones, weighed in the balance and found wanting, are cast aside. Two machines, on slightly different



AUTOMATIC WEIGHT-TESTING MACHINE.

principles, are ceaselessly engaged upon this great business of counting the gold. In the more modern coin of full weight falls into one partition, and light gold drops into another; in the former contrivance, a rejection is visible to the eye of the spectator, and the sheep are separated from the goats by little hammers intensely human in their actions. Thus the good gold is passed to the left as it drops to the test coin by coin, but when a light or

sweated piece comes to judgment, there is an ominous pause, a moment of awful suspense for the sovereign or lesser coin, and then falls the stroke of doom; another hammer rises and smites the failure away to regions of outer darkness and the torment of the melting-pot. These highly ingenious concerns are worked by an atmospheric engine, and the delicacy of their mechanism can easily be imagined. In connection with them stands a stout apparatus—a wheel and a receptacle for gold. Into the receptacle the sovereigns are poured, the wheel is spun, and the gold gradually filtrated down into long tubes. From these the troughs of the weighing machines are refilled as they gradually empty themselves. Numerous other interesting contrivances occupy this chamber. There is the machine for clipping light gold, and a marvelous pair of scales that will show differences in weight to



A CARTOON BY ROWLANDSON.

Frenchmen are telling John Bull that the notes of the Bank of England are worthless. John is willing to take the risk.

the one-thousandth part of a grain—an apparatus equal to weighing the notes in a sunbeam! For these infinitely delicate tests the utmost care and exactitude is of course necessary. At times of such experiments the balance is closed in its glass case and all machinery in the room silenced. Even the vibration caused by a van in the yard without would make accurate work impossible. The sweater's art comes under direct cognizance of the weighing department in the Bank of England. To the expert a sweated coin has a pock-marked appearance suggesting that he has suffered from some sudden and violent attack, an appearance altogether different from that of a coin honestly worn smooth and deprived of his substance by long life spent in the service of his country. We were shown one of these pock-marked individuals. He was a half-sovereign who had fallen into bad hands. His master, possessing some knowledge of chemistry, but none of ethics, had put him into an electric bath and sweated him to the tune of three shillings and four pence. We know what a Turkish bath will do for tissue, but think of the feelings of an honest half-sovereign thus reduced by a third of his total value in an electric bath and then sent forth to face the world again, a mere ghost of his former self!

"From the interesting scene of the gold-weighting our affable hostess conducted us through the yard where the bullion arrives from the great steamers to one of the strong rooms, that we might feast our eyes on the gold stuff in mass. The Bank of England is a great purchaser of gold. Indeed, all sorts and conditions of men having the precious metal of standard value may take it there and receive bank-notes in exchange. The gold is assayed and valued, and the lucky possessor leaves his heavy burden in exchange for its equivalent. These treasure-chambers, as all men know, are nightly under the protection of a Lieutenant's guard, or soldiers to the number of twenty men. Entering a vault of circular shape, there extended before us, piled shining on little trucks, a fair vision of gold. In that one small chamber lay metal to the value of three millions sterling. We picked up a bar, and were informed that our hand supported sixteen hundred pounds. The weight is tremendous, yet many would make shift to support it as far as a cab, if the Bank gave away an occasional bar as a memento. Here then lay gold, mostly pure, to the value of three millions, piled upon trucks

holding about eighty thousand pounds apiece. Each bar had a minute chip on its under-side. The fragments clipped therefrom go to the assayer and are presently returned. Gold coming from abroad invariably contains a measure of silver, but this is removed by the refiners. There is not much as a rule, and it generally represents, roughly, the cost of the refining process. When the gold goes to the Mint an alloy of copper is added, in order to give it sufficient stability to face life as a coin of the realm. In that glittering vault were other treasures also. Three hundred and sixty thousand double American eagles hid their effulgence in canvas bags, and a good store of Russian five-rouble pieces—a coin equal in value to a French twenty-franc piece—were also stored therein. From which vision of great riches we departed, perhaps reluctantly, through the splendid chamber of the Issue Office to the Bank Garden."

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PLOT AGAINST M'CLELLAN.

THE character of General McClellan and his qualities as a commander have been the subjects of much controversy, and no unanimity of opinion has yet been reached. An interesting side-light is thrown upon the subject by George W. Smalley (London correspondent of *The Tribune*), in his "Chapters in Journalism," in *Harper's Magazine* for August. After telling how, through stress of circumstances, he, a newspaper correspondent, came to act as one of General Hooker's *aides de camp* in the first days at Antietam, and how the General, in the midst of the attack upon the Confederates' left, was shot through the foot and carried to the rear, Mr. Smalley divulges the following hitherto unpublished incident:

"During this lull in the battle, which nobody could believe to be the end of it, occurred an incident which even at this distance of time I narrate with some hesitation. But it throws light on General McClellan's character, on the opinion held of him by his own staff, on the state of discipline in the Northern army at this time, and on the extreme looseness of a military organization in which such an incident could occur, and so I give it. I shall neither mention any name nor indicate in any way the identity of the officer chiefly concerned.

"When it became evident that the attack on the Rebel left had been repulsed, and that the fighting in that part of the field was over for the time, I rode back across the creek in the direction of General McClellan's headquarters. It was expected he would order forward his reserves under General Fitz John Porter, but he did not. Precious minutes and priceless hours ebbed away, and nothing was done. I was looking about for a remount, as my horse had a couple of bullets in him and could not be depended on, when an officer on General McClellan's staff whom I knew detached himself from the group at a little distance and came over to me. He said:

"I hear you were with Hooker when he was wounded?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether he is disabled?"

"I said that he had been hit hard, could not sit his horse, and had been carried off on an ambulance; since then I had not seen him.

"Do you know where he is?"

"Yes; at a red farm-house in an open field on the right, this side of the creek."

"Will you take a message to him?"

"By this time I began to think the interrogatory both curious and serious, and I answered:

"That depends on what the message is."

"My friend and I were by ourselves, well out of earshot of the staff, but within view, and I saw that the staff or some of them were watching what went on. He came a little closer, lowered his voice, and said:

"Most of us think that this battle is only half fought and half won. There is still time to finish it. But McClellan will do no more. What I want you to do is to see Hooker, find out whether he can mount his horse, and, if he can, ask him whether he will take command of this army and drive Lee into the Potomac or force him to surrender."

"It was perhaps the most astounding request ever made by a

soldier to a civilian. What he suggested was nothing less than an act of mutiny in the face of the enemy, and I told him so.

"I know that as well as you do," was the answer. "We all know it, but we know also that it is the only way to crush Lee and end the rebellion and save the country."

"I pointed out that if Hooker were to be approached on such a subject, it ought to be by him or by one of his comrades in the plot—for it was a plot—and that, if they meant business, they ought to be ready to take the risk. I added that I thought it more than likely that General Hooker's answer to such a proposal would be to order the man who made it, whoever he was, under arrest.

"It need not be a proposal," he replied. "All we want you to do is to sound Hooker and let us know what his views are. The rest we will do ourselves." I asked him if he meant to give me a written message.

"Certainly not. Such things are not put into writing."

"But why should Hooker believe me, or compromise himself in a conversation with a man he never saw till this morning?"

"He said it was known I had acted as Hooker's aide, and urged sundry other reasons. I still declined, but he still pressed it. Hooker, he declared, had won the confidence of the army, and McClellan had lost it. It was no time to stand on trifles. He regarded what he proposed to me as a patriotic duty, and so on. Finally, as I persisted in refusing to be the bearer of any such message, he asked if I would see Hooker, and bring them word whether he could, in any circumstances, take the field again that day. To this I saw no objection, and rode off. I found General Hooker in bed, and in great pain. He asked eagerly for news of the battle. When I told him that the attack on both wings had failed, that no movement had been made for the last two hours, and that General McClellan seemed to have no intention of making any, he became angry and excited, and used language of extreme plainness. I had noticed in the morning that he had a very copious vocabulary. It was directed, for the most part, against the enemy, whose sharpshooters followed him all over the field, in which his tall figure in full uniform, and his white horse, were by far the most conspicuous targets. Once his staff got the benefit of this flow of energetic speech, when two or three of them joined in the suggestion that the proper place for a corps commander was not in the skirmish line, and that he could not prudently remain under so hot a fire. Now it was turned upon McClellan, with whose excessive caution and systematic inertness in the crisis of a great battle he had no patience. This outburst gave me an opportunity of putting the question I wanted to, and I asked him whether his wound would permit him to mount his horse again that day. He pointed to his swollen and bandaged foot.

"No; it is impossible."

"Or to take command of your corps again in any way—in a carriage, if one could be found?"

"No, no; I cannot move. I am perfectly helpless."

"All at once, whether from the way in which I had put my question, or from my manner, it seemed to flash upon him that there was something behind. He broke out:

"Why do you ask? What do you mean? Who sent you here?"

"He was in such torment from his wound and the fever it had brought on that I thought it best not to fence with his questions and his suspicions. I told him it was true that some friends of his who knew how well he had done his work in the morning were anxious to learn whether, in an emergency, he could resume his duties; that the position was critical; that his troops would fight under him as they would under nobody else; in short, I admitted that I came to find out what his real condition was, and that I thought a good deal depended on his answer. He groaned and swore and half raised himself on his bed. The effort was too much; the agony brought a cry to his lips: 'You see what a wreck I am; it is impossible, impossible.' Even to his courage there were things which were impossible. Again he asked from whom I came, but I answered that my errand was done, that it was only too plain that his wound crippled him, that the whole army knew what a misfortune it was, and that I must return to my friends and report the facts. The paroxysm of pain had passed, but left him exhausted. He said good-by faintly, asked me to come again next day, which I knew I could not, and I took my leave. The account I had to give of General Hooker's condition of course put an end to all schemes at headquarters, and the Sun went down upon an indecisive day."

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF HUMAN DEFORMITIES AND MONSTROSITIES.

THROUGHOUT all the great civilized countries both of Europe and Asia, mendicancy has from time immemorial been raised to the rank of a profession, and the desire to "eke out a precarious subsistence in comparative idleness" has led to the indulgence in some diabolical practices and to a very considerable proficiency in their application. An article on the subject by Dr. Archie Stockwell, in *The Canadian Magazine*, July, throws together a great deal of information on this curious subject. One very common practice of professional "mumpers," as professional mendicants are termed, is to mutilate or deform their own offspring, or children they have kidnapped, with the object of kindling the compassion of the charitable. The process is described by Dr. Stockwell:

"Ulcers are procured by means of acids or caustic alkalis; wounds of dangerous appearance, but by no means of dangerous import, are inflicted and kept open and inflamed by means of irritating pledgets and setons; malignant growths are simulated by the corroding action of Vienna paste and arsenical plasters, tumefaction being induced by injection or inflation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and the desired degree of inflammation or redness by strong ammonia-water or an infusion of capsicum. 'They do these things better in Paris,' however, for here is located a factory for the production of wax imitations of all forms of tumors and other morbid growths, warranted to defy detection, and to keep *in situ* upon the sound flesh by means of bandages. There are good reasons for believing, moreover, that children are deliberately deprived of vision—made blind by an operation unnecessary to describe, but in which the insertion of red-hot needles into these organs figures prominently. Only a few years since a mumping hag was convicted of this very crime, performed upon her own babe, in a British metropolitan court, and she even admitted the intent was to more successfully evoke the sympathies of the public in her behalf. The transmission of contagious ophthalmia to children and infants with a view of producing permanent blindness is a most common procedure.

"The Romany or Gipsy tribes are accredited with originating the most nefarious practices peculiar to the mumpers of Europe; and be this as it may, the history of this strange people in Great Britain evidences that they were the original mumpers of the island, though there were mendicants innumerable before; also that they now constitute a considerable portion of the British body. Likewise, they are admittedly possessed of unusual experience and expertness in kidnapping and making cripples of young children, and the latter in ways that evince considerable practical knowledge of regional and sectional anatomy; but it is notable that their own offspring, or those of others imbued with Romany blood, are never thus maltreated."

In support of this charge against the Gipsies, Dr. Stockwell cites the case of the discovery in Croatia (a great Gipsy center) of an organized gang who made it a special business to kidnap and mutilate children, maintaining a traffic in them with the professional trampers of the Atlantic coast. The police stumbled on the place by accident and found nine victims, among whom were two girls with broken legs, evidently the result of deliberate cruelty. He says:

"No attempts had been made to secure any union of the fractured bones, but, on the contrary, the limbs in each case were being daily subjected to movement at the seat of the lesion, with the manifest intent to secure a permanent false joint, and consequent perpetual deformity. Another child, barely six years of age, with a broken arm, was immovably strapped to a bed, the broken bones secured in a bent and overlapping position. Still another, of little increased age, had suffered from deprivation of sight. Finally, five children, some of so tender years as to be unable to enunciate distinctly, were found immured in cellars where no light could ever penetrate."

But the making of cripples and monsters is not confined to modern times, nor to Western nations. Dr. Stockwell cites both Xenophon and Diodorus Siculus as evidence that they were common practices in the earlier history of many portions of Western

and Central Asia, while on the authority of what appear to be the most trustworthy witnesses the Chinese appear to have raised these practices to a fine art. It is the universal belief among them, says Dr. Stockwell, that these professional mutilators are able to perform a delicate operation of the nature of tenotomy whereby the vocal chords are severed and the victim rendered mute. They can also produce any stage of idiocy, or paralysis of any organ or function, or atrophy or hypertrophy of muscular tissues. A Mingpo bonze, or monk, in the last century kidnapped a male child and subjected him to tortures so successfully that by reason of his posture and his vacant idiotic stare he was accepted as a Buddha by the credulous.

"Another illustration of practices most horrible came to light soon after Shanghai was opened as a treaty port, and there are many foreigners, then resident and now living, who remember the disclosure. A boy was exhibited whose cranial development evidenced that he had nearly or quite attained maturity, but whose limbs and trunk were no larger than, and as imperfect physically as, those of an infant of eighteen months or two years of age. It was not a case of hydrocephalus. This atrophic, or rather undeveloped condition, was the result of nearly twenty years of continuous confinement of all the body and appendages below the neck in a specially prepared 'bottomless jar'; and it was subsequently shown that the victim was the sole survivor of thirteen children subjected to the same process at about the same initial period. In this instance, one can hardly feel that slow boiling to death in oil was too cruel or severe a sentence."

Dr. Stockwell tells us that there are frequently exhibited, in China, hairy monsters, physically distorted, idiotic and speechless, and incapable of progression, except on all fours.

LIFE ON THE CITY'S HOUSETOPS.

IN the tenement-district of New York, life on the housetops is a characteristic feature. Deserted during the day, the flat housetops are more or less thronged in the evening. A writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, July, contributes the following graphic sketch:

"Late in the afternoon is the grandfathers' hour. Old men, the day's labor at an end, come up to the city on the housetops to smoke their pipes and enjoy an hour of peace before descending into the close, often crowded, rooms where the night must be spent. One hears from every direction the factory-whistles proclaiming the cessation of work for another breathing-space, and down below, the streets are filled with a long, black procession of men and women, lads and maidens, returning from the labor of the day. From one of the open windows of a tall tenement in the opposite street come the plaintive strains of an old violin, into which a young fellow seeks to infuse the poetry that is budding in his soul. His efforts are a little primitive, but, now and then, such things as 'Little Annie Rooney' or a few bars of 'Comrades' struggle to recognition. All the while, the West is slowly reddening, and a reflected glow suffuses the eastern sky. Long bars of crimson, suggesting the heavy dashes at the end of a chapter in an author's manuscript, rest with an aspect of finality over the western horizon of housetops. These fade in their turn, losing themselves in a flood of color that passes from orange into burnished gold, ending in a dull rusty glow.

"Then the evening comes; and in Summer this is the fashionable hour for the denizens of the housetops. It is less stifling up there than in the houses or in the streets below. Often there is a breeze, generally from the South, with a whiff of the ocean in its breath. Then the scene on the housetops becomes animated. Whole families are encamped up there; there is singing, stories are told; sometimes there is dancing. Musical instruments are not at all rare, and the accordion is chief among them. Now and then, the merriment of separate parties becomes extinct; all pause to listen to a single voice that rises high and distinct above the hubbub. Sometimes it is a hymn of the synagogue, caroled forth upon the night by a boy's quavering voice; sometimes it is an air from an operetta, delivered in stentorian tones by a 'professional' man-singer. The applause, when the performance is over, comes from every roof in the neighborhood."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The State of Trade.

"Evidence continues to accumulate that the earlier portion of July witnessed the lowest point in the ebb of the commercial tide, in the reaction after the moderate revival in the Spring. July bank-clearings this year furnished a list of twenty-nine cities with larger aggregates than last year, while the June report furnished only eighteen cities with totals larger than in June a year ago. The clearings total for six days, ending with Thursday, is \$774,000,000, or 1.2 per cent. larger than in the week previous, but 3.6 per cent. smaller than in the second week of August last year, when bank-clearings totals became very small. The significance of this is found in the fact that clearings totals this week at all points (New York City excepted) furnish an aggregate 13 per cent. larger than in the second week of August last year. Reports of gross earnings of 123 railroad-companies during July point the same way, with an aggregate of \$30,168,000, a decrease of 19.3 per cent. compared with July, 1893."—Bradstreet's.

The Bank Statement.

"The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in reserve held above the legal requirements of \$2,050,850, the surplus now standing at \$67,002,850. A further expansion of \$2,318,200 in the loans was a feature of the statement which was received with much satisfaction, as indicating greater activity of general business. There was a singular increase of \$505,800 in specie held, while legal-tenders decreased \$2,686,500, making the net cash loss for the week just about what was expected from the known interior movement, the operations at the Sub-Treasury and the exports of gold. Deposits decreased \$519,400, and circulation decreased \$27,200.

"From the standpoint of the banks, the most encouraging fact in the financial week has been the beginning of a movement of money to the country to supply the season's wants in general trade and in movement of the crops. This outflow of money has not yet become of sufficient importance to affect the rates quoted in the market; business on call, with stock collateral, continuing to be done at one per cent. and with larger offerings than the market could absorb.

"The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	August 11.	August 4.	Difference.
Loans	\$484,622,700	\$482,304,500	*\$2,318,200
Specie	91,052,700	90,546,900	*\$505,800
Legal-tenders ..	121,209,300	123,895,800	2,686,500
Deposits	581,036,600	581,555,000	519,400
Circulation	9,784,900	9,812,100	27,200

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie	\$91,052,700	\$90,546,900	*\$505,800
Legal-tenders	121,209,300	123,895,800	2,686,500
Total reserve, \$212,262,000	\$214,442,700	\$218,070,000	
Reserve req'd ag't deposits....	145,259,150	145,389,000	129,850
Surplus res'v'e	\$67,002,850	\$69,053,700	\$2,050,850

* Increase.

Stocks.

"Wall Street has been happier this week because business has been larger, and the slight advance in prices that has occurred in stocks not directly influenced by the damage to the corn crop has pleased a greater number of people than a decline would have done. The corn-carrying roads showed the effect of further large liquidation. Still, the increase in business has been nothing at all startling, and there is yet room for much improvement when Congress adjourns and general trade has a chance to move ahead, without fear of what may happen in Washington. There have already been signs of improvement which could not be mistaken. Bonds improved even more than stocks in respect to activity, and some of them are materially higher for the week, the larger advances being shown in some of the semi-speculative issues, particularly of Southwestern roads."—Journal of Commerce.

CHESS.

Paris vs. St. Petersburg.

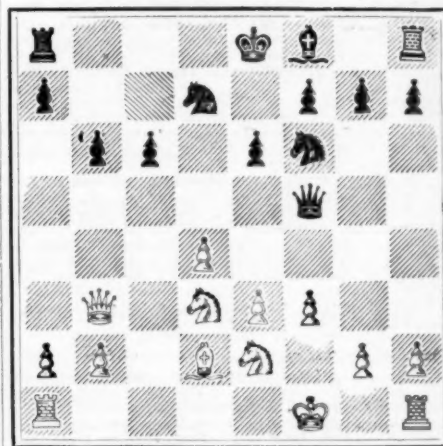


The match by telegraph between St. Petersburg (Tschigorin and allies) and Paris (A. de Revier and allies) has been adjourned until September 15. The scores of the games and positions at the time of adjournment are as follows:

FIRST GAME—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

PARIS.	ST. PETERSBURG.	PARIS.	ST. PETERSBURG.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	9 Kt x B	Q Kt-Q 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	10 Kt-K 2	Kt-K 5
3 P-K 3	B-K 5	11 P-B 3	Q-R 4 ch
4 P-B 4	P-K 3	12 K-B	P x P
5 Kt-B 3	P-B 3	13 Q x B P	Kt (K 5)-B 3
6 Q-Kt 3	Q-Kt 3	14 Q-B 3	Q-K B 4
7 Kt-K 5	B-K B 4	15 Q-Kt 3	P-Q Kt 3
8 B-Q 3	B x B	16 B-Q 2	*

Black (St. Petersburg)—Fourteen pieces.

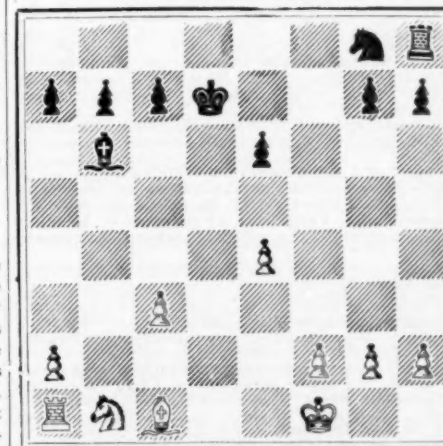


White (Paris)—Fourteen pieces.

SECOND GAME—EVANS GAMBIT

ST. PETERSBURG.	PARIS.	ST. PETERSBURG.	PARIS.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	10 R-Q	R-Q
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	11 R-Q 5	B-Kt 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	12 B-Q Kt 5	Q-K 3
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P	13 B x Kt	Q x B
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	14 Kt x P	Q-K 3
6 Castles.	P-Q 3	15 B x B	R x R
7 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	16 Q x Q ch	P x Q
8 Q-Kt 3	Q-K 2	17 Kt x R	K x Kt
9 P x P	P x P	18 K-B	*

Black (Paris)—Ten pieces.



White (St. Petersburg)—Ten pieces.

* Sealed moves.

Tarrasch Takes Every Game.

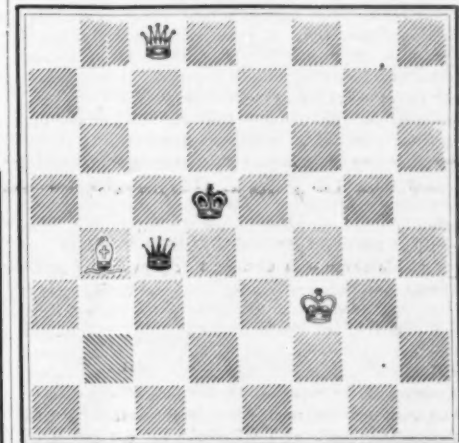
The chess-match between Tarrasch and Walbrodt for the championship of Germany ended on August 12. Tarrasch won the eighth game in grand style. The final score was: Tarrasch, 7; Wal-

brodt, 0; drawn, 1. The New York Sun says: "The decisive defeat of the young Berliner demonstrates that Walbrodt does not really belong to the front rank of international chess-masters. It will be remembered that he became known through his debut at the International Congress held at Dresden two years ago, when he played in a tournament without losing a game."

Problem 22.

One of the essential things in Chess is to know how to play an end game correctly. Here is an illustration. At first sight, this looks like a "draw;" but if White plays correctly, he wins. How is it done?

Black—Two pieces.
K on Q4; Q on Q B 5.



White—Three pieces.

K on K B 3; Q on Q B 8; B on Q Kt 4.
White to play and win.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 20.

White.	Black.
1 Kt x P	P x Kt
2 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-B 4
3 Q x B mate	
1.....	P-K 5
2 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-B 4
3 Q-B mate	
1.....	K-B 4
2 Kt-K 6 ch	B x Kt
3 Q-Kt sq mate	
	or
	2 K-Kt 3
3 Q-Q 8 mate.	

Correct solution received from E. E. Haskell, Palatka, Fla.; Hiram L. Chipman, Bad Axe, Mich.; V. F. Partch, Oakdale, Neb.; J. D. Wells, Des Moines, Ia.

E. C. HASKELL, Garrison, Iowa: Q-R 7 will not do. For—

White.	Black.
1 Q-K 7	B-Q Kt 3
2 Q-K R 4	P-K 5

and you cannot mate next move.

Correct solution of 18 and 19 received from the Rev. F. H. Eggars, Great Falls, Montana; the Rev. J. H. Martin, Starkville, Miss.; C. F. Rodgers, M.D., Comanche, Tex.

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LEGAL.

What's in a Name?

The case of *Hanson v. Globe Newspaper Co.* decides a perfectly novel question. It was an action for libel in a newspaper article attributing riotous conduct in court to "H. P. Hanson, a real-estate and insurance broker of South Boston." The details of the occurrence were correct, and H. P. Hanson was a real-estate and insurance broker of South Boston, but the person really in question was A. P. H. Hanson, who also was a real estate and insurance broker of South Boston, and for whose name that of H. P. Hanson was substituted by mistake. The case was tried without a jury, the judge found that the libel was not "of and concerning" the plaintiff, and judgment went for the defendant. This was affirmed on appeal, three judges dissenting. A case somewhat similar to this was tried in Buffalo recently. A newspaper-reporter, reporting certain proceedings in an action for divorce of "Louise Weber v. Clem Weber," founded on the ground that the defendant had another wife living, made the mistake of publishing that the defendant "formerly kept the Silver Dollar Saloon in Buffalo." The reporter was led into this mistake by information from the court officials who heard the proceedings in court. The name of the saloonist was Clement J. Weber and his wife's name was Louisa, but he was generally known as "Clem Weber," and his saloon-signs were thus inscribed. He had, however, not lived in Buffalo for ten years, and was a well-known and very reputable merchant in Medina. It appeared plainly on the face of the article that he was not the man really referred to, for every other detail was inconsistent with that supposition. Malice was clearly disproved. The newspaper published a prompt, ample, and candid retraction and explanation, without any request from the plaintiff. It was shown by all the evidence that very few thought the plaintiff was even referred to, and that nobody believed the charge. The plaintiff alleged and swore in his complaint to special damage in loss of business and credit, but made no attempt to prove any, and the evidence even of his own witnesses showed indisputably that he sustained no damage whatever. The case was left to the jury, and they found a verdict of \$300. The case is stronger for the defense than the Massachusetts case, for in the latter there was nothing in the publication to indicate that H. P. Hanson was not the man intended, while in the other every allegation, except the mistaken one of description as the saloonist, pointed to a man living in Ohio, and who suddenly disappeared from Buffalo. It seems that there is something in a name. We recently read of a poor fellow in England, who wearied of well doing because nobody would employ him for the reason that his name was "William Sikes," and he was therefore driven to drink and crime and became completely discouraged. But there is certainly such a thing as a respectable name that sheds libel and slander. The Glasgow, Ky., *Times* is responsible for this: "Benjamin Franklin was lately whipped for stealing chickens; Thomas Jefferson sent up for vagrancy; James Madison fined for getting drunk; Aaron Burr had his eye gouged out in a fight; Zachary Taylor robbed a widow of her spoons; John Wesley was caught breaking into a store; George Washington is on trial for attempted outrage; Andrew Jackson was shot in a negro bar-room; Martin Luther hung himself on the garden palings while stealing a basket of vegetables, and Napoleon Bonaparte is breaking rock for a \$3 fine in New Orleans. What's the matter with the old boys?"—*Green Bag*, August.

Telegram—Delivery—Failure—Penalty.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of *Smith v. Western Union Telegraph Company*, that in an action against a telegraph company for the recovery of the statutory penalty, a declaration alleging that the company held and permitted a message delivered to it for transmission "to remain there in the sending office, or in the receiving office," for a period of about thirty-six hours, and that "said company was grossly careless and negligent in the delivery of said message" to the plaintiff, and "that for said

gross negligence and disregard of duty said company became liable to pay (the plaintiff) the penalty of \$100, as the statute provides," sufficiently charged a want of due negligence on the part of the defendant, and that it was, moreover, the right of the plaintiff to amend by alleging in terms that the company failed to deliver the message "with due diligence."

Married Woman—Notes—Indorsement.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the recent case of *Shirk v. North*, that where the payee of notes, a married woman, indorses them in blank and delivers them to another as collateral security for her husband's debt, and such other sells them as his own to an innocent purchaser for value, such notes are not technically governed by the law of merchants, and that the payee is estopped by her indorsement as against such innocent purchaser from asserting an ownership in the notes.

Current Events.

Monday, August 6.

The Senate passes the Hill Bill for the deportation of alien Anarchists, and discusses the Chandler Resolution for the investigation of the Nova Scotia coal-syndicate. . . . The House discusses the conference report on the Indian Appropriation Bill. . . . A caucus of Democratic Representatives is called on the Tariff situation; the conferees as far from an agreement as ever. . . . Alabama is carried by the Democrats, Colonel Oates being elected Governor, defeating Kolb. . . .

Li Hung Chang remains in command of the Chinese army, though divested of the yellow jacket; mob-violence is feared by foreigners in China. . . . The trial of thirty leading Anarchists is begun in Paris. . . . Grand Duchess Xenia, a daughter of the Czar, is married in the Peterhof Palace to Grand Duke Alexander. . . . The *Vigilant* wins the race around the Isle of Wight, beating the *Britannia* by six minutes and the *Satanita* by forty minutes.

Tuesday, August 7.

Bills of minor importance passed in both Houses of Congress. . . . The Democrats of the House hold a caucus, but adjourn without any action on the Tariff; the conferees are no nearer to an agreement. . . . The House Judiciary Committee votes against the Bill to admit Japanese to citizenship. . . . Drought threatens the corn-crop in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska; corn jumps seven cents in ten minutes on the Chicago Board of Trade. . . . An injunction against boycotting is issued by a New York Judge.

Great Britain declares neutrality in the Korean war; Russia threatens to interfere, if her trade suffers. . . . The House of Commons passes the Evicted Tenants Bill by a vote of 199 to 167. . . . Santo Caserio declines to appeal from the decision of the lower court, and he will be guillotined in two weeks.

Wednesday, August 8.

No quorum in the Senate; a few minor Bills passed by unanimous consent. . . . In the House, several Bills appropriating money for public buildings are passed; Senator Hill's Anti-Anarchists Bill non-concurred in. . . . It is announced that the Tariff conferees have reached an agreement. . . . The President formally recognizes the Hawaiian Republic. . . . North Carolina Democrats, in State Convention, declare for free silver. . . . The New York Constitutional Convention votes against abolishing capital punishment.

It is reported that the efforts of Russia and England to bring about peace between Japan and China have failed; another Japanese victory is reported from Yokohama; China enlists 5,000 of the notorious buccaneers known as the Black Flags. . . . The trial of the thirty Anarchists is continued in Paris. . . . An earthquake in Sicily destroys much property and causes loss of many lives.

Thursday, August 9.

In the House, there is a lively debate on the Administration's Hawaiian policy. . . . No business of importance is transacted in the Senate. . . . The Tariff conference fails to reach the expected agreement, through an unforeseen hitch. . . . Eighty-eight members of Coxey's "Commonwealth Army" are arrested at Hyattsville, Md., and sent to jail. . . . The followers of Kolb, the defeated candidate for Governor of Alabama, issue an address accusing the Democrats of fraud and hinting at a violent attempt to inaugurate Captain Kolb as Governor, etc.

Both China and Japan are said to be hurrying troops to Korea; the Chinese Emperor levies a war-tribute upon the Viceroy of the different provinces. . . . The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in a race at Cowes.

Friday, August 10.

In the Senate, a resolution offered by Senator Hill that the Tariff conference be asked to report on agreement or disagreement stirs up a lively

debate. . . . The House discusses the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill. . . . The Tariff conferees are further apart than ever. . . . The Nebraska militia is in charge at South Omaha, striking packers are forbidden to congregate, and saloons are ordered closed, etc.

Twenty thousand Japanese troops are concentrating upon Korea's capital from the North and South; China will have 60,000 troops in Korea before the end of September. . . . The Scotch Local Government Bill passes the British House of Commons.

Saturday, August 11.

In the Senate, the Hill Resolution to instruct the Tariff conferees to make a report goes over, after a test vote, in which the Vice-President solves the tie by voting against the resolution. . . . The House considers the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill. . . . A caucus is called on the Tariff situation by the House Democrats. . . . The Attorney-General of Illinois begins action to declare void the charter of the Pullman Company, on the ground that it has engaged in business not authorized by the charter. . . . Officers of the United Mine Workers hint that another national coal-strike may be ordered.

The Japanese fleets are reported to have been defeated at Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. . . . Cholera is steadily extending to the West of Europe.

Sunday, August 12.

Evictions of Pullman strikers are ordered by the Pullman Company. . . . The drought in the corn-belt is broken by good rains.

The thirty Anarchists on trial in Paris are all acquitted of inciting to crime, but three are convicted of theft. . . . The Scotch express is wrecked at St. Pancras station, London, and about twenty passengers are injured. . . . The Hawaiian Republic is reported to have the full confidence of the people.

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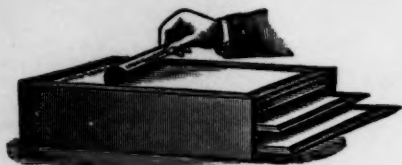
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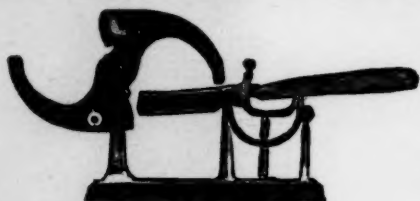
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